Soldiers - 1921.

Alabama.

Confederate Army.

Asa M. Piper of Thorsby, in Letter To Pension Commission, Tells of Battle With Negro Union Troops

Montgomery Advertiser 8/21/21

For more than a decade after the close of the war between the states stories of the experiences and adventures which befell the gray clad soldiers of the South were often related by those who fought that bitter struggle. All of these deeds of valor and self-sacrifice will live forever in the hearts of a proud and grateful posterity, but the relation of the thrilling and inspiring adventures at first hand, has in recent years been an almost unique event because of the fact that those who once wore the gray of the South have been prevented by the infirmities of advancing age from faring far abroad from their roof-tree.

Occasionally, however, through the medium of the state pension commission which is in constant communication with Alabama's Confederate veterans, there comes to light an adventure which loses none of its thrill and interest because it harks back to a day that is long past. One of the most interesting of these now historical incidents to come to the attention of the pension board in many months, is contained in a letter received a few days ago from Asa M. Piper, who enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of 17 years, and who was later severely wounded at the battle of Spanish Fort, March 27, 1865.

In his letter, Mr. Piper, who now resides at Thorsby, Ala., tells of being captured at this battle in which some 2000 negro troops attached to the Union army and who were first sent against the Confederate trenches, were killed. Taken prisoner by the Union forces, after the Confederate lines had been charged successfully five times, Mr. Piper and a number of his comrades were taken to Ship Island, in Mississippi Sound, where they were kept under the surveillance of a negro garrison. During their stay on Ship Island, Mr. Piper says he and the then Sergeant Thomas Seay, who later became governor of Alabama, composed a song expressive of their hardships, which song he quotes at length.

Mr. Piper's letter to the commission follows:

"This company was made up by J. W. Pitts and W. W. Wallace, Sr., of Shelby County, Alabama. We were sworn into service at Wilsonville, Alabama, November 3, 1863. The company was made up from Shelby, Talladega, and Coosa counties. But few were over seventeen and one-half years old at this time. J. W. Pitts was elected Captain and W. W. Wallace, Sr., 1st Lieutenant, A. H. Ballard, 2nd Lieutenant, J. Morris, 3rd Lieutenant, George O. Butler, 1st Sergeant, R. M. Honeycutt, 2nd Sergeant.

"We were sent to Coosa River Railroad bridge for guard duty and drill and remained there until July 11, 1864. We were at that time armed with Mississippi rifles. We were ordered to Mobile and stopped in Selma for 5 days, then carried to Mobile on a boat, landing there July 20th when we were given Enfield rifles in place of our short rifles. Enfield rifles were 1000 yard guns and good one too. We marched three miles out to Battery C that night and placed on guard duty the next morning.

"The regiment was formed at this time with ten companys, about 1200 young men and boys. We elected Daniel Hugee Colonel, Doctor Davidson, Lieut. Colonel, B. Yniestre, Major, T. G. Bush, Adjutant. I have forgotten the Sergeant Major's name. Dr. Davidson resigned on account of bad health, then Yniestre was elected Lieutenant Colonel and J. W. Pitts was elected Major. W. W. Wallace was made Captain of Company C. Lieutenant Ballard before this, had transferred back to Wheeler's Cavalry and remained there the remaindr of th war. J. Morris was promoted to 1st Lieutenant of Company C and R. A. Sterrett, 2nd Lieutenant.

"This regiment remained on guard duty on the line of battery until January, 1865, and then we moved down into the city of Mobile and were on provost duty for a short time (about 4 weeks) and then we went across the Bay to Blakely and struck camp at Saladia Hill. On March t[illegible]th we were ordered to Spanish Fort and Company C, my company, was placed on picket duty along the coast at the mouth of Fish River, about two miles from the Fort. On the 26th of March we were driven into the ditches about 8 a. m. and the battle of Spanish Fort opened with good and heavy cannonading from both sides. Our regiment was about the center of the line. On the night of the 4th of April our regiment and one other were drawn out for rest and we went up to Fort Blakely on the 5th of April about three o'clock a. m. and were ordered to the ditches at Blakely. Company C was on the extreme right of the line supporting Culpepper's Battery and Company A, of which Ward was Captain supported it on the left. Comany B, was the next company to him.

"On the 9th of April the U. S. troops charged our thin line with negroes first, and we slaughtered them fast, some 2000 being killed in a few minutes with ground torpedoes and by shot and shell from the breast works. Then we were charged by five lines of battle and captured on the evening of the 9th. On the 10th we were put on boats and started for Ship Island Prison where we landed on the 13th about eight o'clock a. m.

"We were guarded by negro troops most of them being from the South. They cursed us and called us by all vulgar names they could think of, even calling us ******** and we had to take it or be shot. We had to carry wood on our shoulders from four to seven miles to cook our grub with. They fed us a quarter of a pound of salt horse and a half pint of yellow meal mush—only one meal of this per day. On the morning of May 1st early, about daylight they began to load us on two dismounted gunboats, the Big Merrimack and the Little Merrimack and we traveled on these up to New Orleans and there we were put on smaller boats up to Vicksburg. There we landed about 9 o'clock a. m. on the 5th of May. There the good southern women and old men fed us all we could eat—good grub too.

"We were carried out to Big Black on freight cars and the next morning we were given our paroles and started home. We walked to Jackson (33 miles) and there got transportation to Selma and on Friday the 12th arrived home five miles east of Columbiana. My father arrived home from Virginia on Wednesday noon the 10th. My

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 14

. Soldiers - 1921

Tennessee

Confederate Army.

WILL PENSION NEGRO CONFEDERATES

TENNESSEE REWARDS FAITHFUL SERVICE OF FORMER SLAVES

Nashville Globe 6/3/21

Every Negro who served in any way his master in the Confederate Army is to receive a pension, according to the action of the Tennessee Legislature that closed here several weeks ago, when both houses and senate passed the Senate Bill No. 1342 and when this bill received the signature of His Excellency, Governor Alf Taylor. The real text of the bill provides "A Bill to Pension Negro Cooks and Servants" It is estimated that there will be thousands of dollars given to disabled members of the race who saw service with the Gray and who were loyal to their masters thtroughout their career. The introducing and passing of this bill is regarded in this city as the first forward move throughout the South to give recognition to those loyal members of the race who stood by thei slave owners. In commenting upon i this week Dr. R. H. Boyd, D. D. Secretary of the National Baptist Publish ing Board, who is perhaps one of the oldest Negroes still active in public life, remarked "I followed the Gray during the Civil War. I was with the Frying Pan Brigade. We were at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. I saw the flash of the cannon and smelled the powder. I didn't ever think that I would live long enough to see the big spirit come upon the southern white people sufficient that they would pass a bill in the south pensioning us. Many of us served our masters, not so much because of fear, but because of a duty that we owed them. I want to congratulate Tennessee on being the first southern state to help these worthy citizens." There were scores of other commets by men who will be benefitted in this. It is not known hom those eligible to such a pension, must proceed, as these details, it is said, must be worked out later on.

LESS THAN HUNDRED NEGROES ELIGIBLE

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
JUNE 5, 1921

Pension Blanks Being Sent Out By Gen. John P. Hickman to Old Servants.

According to Gen. John P. Hickman of the Confederate pension board, less than one hundred Negroes will be found eligible to pensions under the recent amendment to the pension laws of the state which admits Negro servants of Confederate soldiers to the pension rolls of the state.

Blanks are being sent out from the office of the pension board to applicants, and as soon as these qualify under the act the list will be made out and attached to the state's list of pensioners.

Gen. Hickman says that the act is amendatory to the pension act, and therefore those eligible must show that they were with their masters at the close of the war, which some of the applicants are not able to show.

The following notice appears on the printed blanks being sent out: "Notice, applicants: The Negroes' pension law passed by the Tennessee legislature provides that the Negroes pensioned by this act must have been actual bona fide residents of this state three years if they served with a Tennessee command, and ten years if they served with a command from any other state. They must have remained with the army until the close of the war, unless legally relieved from service. They must be indigent. Unless you come under the law, it is useless to file an application. The board meets the second Tuesdays in January, July and October."

NASHVILLE EVE. TENNESSEAN
JULY 11. 1921

BOARD MEETS TO PUT NEGROES ON PENSION

The State Pension Board, composed of W. H. Coley, Milan; R. C. Crouch, Morristown; W. L. McKay, Nashville; and John P. Hickman, secretary, Nashville, will meet in quarterly session tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The board's first work will be that of preparing the pension roll for the regular soldiers; after that they will take up the widow's pension roll and then the pension roll for negroes who served their masters during the war. This latter class was provided for by an act passed at the last session of the legislature. The board will be in session for twenty days.

General Hickman stated this morning that there are 66 applications on file for pensions of negroes. He thinks that all but perhaps about twelve will be g od. Under the act of the legislature, the negroes are allowed $10 a month, the same amount that is allowed widows of soldiers.

The pension roll at present, including both soldiers and widows, is approximately 6,000. This is expected to be increased slightly at this session of the board by the addition of the eligible negroes, an of widows who have become eligible since the last session. The last session of the legislature increased the pension of old soldiers from $15 to $20 per month.

NEW YORK HERALD
NOVEMBER 27, 1921

These colored veterans of the Confederate cause attended the Chattanooga reunion.
Wide World.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Soldiers— 1921.

Discrimination.

Massachusetts.

Claims Race and Religion bars to Membership in First Corps Cadets

Guardian 2/12/21

RACE CHARGES LAID BEFORE MASS. LEGISLATURE

2/12/21.

Charges that the First Corps of Cadets is discriminating came to a head Wednesday, when an order was filed in the House of Representatives calling for an immediate investigation.

Rep. Arthur K. Reading of Cambridge filed the order. The order says:

"That the Adjutant General is hereby directed to investigate the manner and methods in the First Corps of Cadets to ascertain whether race, creed, color or social status is taken into consideration in determining the qualifications of men applying for enlistment, and report the facts ascertained as a result of such examination to the House of Representatives not later than March 1."

The order of Rep Keating brings the situation to a head. Protests on the alleged discrimination by the corps already have been made to Gov. Cox, to Adj. Gen. Stevens and other high officers of the State.

Officers of the corps deny these charges.

They say there is no foundation for them and that race is not considered in accepting candidates for membership.

"The organization does not discriminate against Jews or any other race or religion," said Lieut.-Col. Harold Blanchard, commander of the corps. "I don't know whether there are any Jewish members or not," he added.

Atty. Harry N. Guterman, who is acting as counsel for the complainants, today said at least 12 members of the House have declared their willingness to support the resolution calling for an investigation.

Charge Line Drawn

Charging that the attitude of the corps has been undemocratic, Atty. Gutlerman said he is appearing for "young Americans," citizens of Massachusetts, who are white with indignation."

"The Great War should and must result in the tearing down of the old walls of caste and race and creed in our free land," said Mr. Guterman. "Men who were patriotic enough and good enough to offer their lives overseas and to respond to emergency at home ought to be good enough to be permitted in time of peace to enjoy the advantages of the organization in which they served. They should not be discriminated against."

Atty. Guterman cited specific instances which he maintains bears out the contention that a racial barrier has been reared.

It is declared by many that the Cadets were obliged to let down their barriers in war times and again when its members were on duty during the police strike, but that now it seeks to have only a "select few" in its ranks.

Rep. Arthur K. Reading of Cambridge states that if the rules committee reports unfavorably his bill for an investigation of the First Corps of Cadets, whether there is any discriminiation concerning color or creed in membership, he will introduce an order cancelling all State appropriations for the cadets. At the present time, the only appropriation the cadets get is a reimbursement from the State for rental of the armory

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Soldiers - 1921.

Discrimination

COLORED SOLDIERS IN NEW YORK—CONDITIONS STEADILY GROWING WORSE—APPEAL IS MADE TO PUBLIC

Newyork Dispatch

Disabled Colored Soldiers All Over the Country and Especially in New York Are Hoodwinked and Sidetracked in Vocational Training

The main headquarters at 23 W. 43rd Street, New York City, where applications for Federal Vocational Training are received and heard is reported to be infested with Southern and prejudiced Army officers; and that the colored applicants are receiving a rough deal.

Many members of the old "Hell Fighting" 15th complain of the ill treatment and biased tactics of the officers in command or this bureau. They claim little or no opportunity is shown them. Some were put to the extreme of going to Washington to get their applications through. White soldier boys are peddled assignments readily. Not so with the colored soldier they say; and when a colored soldier is lucky enough to be placed he is followed up and dismissed in a much shorter time than the white soldier.

The government has provided vocational training for disabled soldiers who served in the World War, and a monthly pay is allowed to those who avail themselves of the opportunity to take up a trade, which will enable them to make a livelihood. These jobs and privileges are now being regarded as a "sinecure" and white officers are studiously trying to keep the colored soldier out.

No organization seems to be assisting the colored soldier to come into his own, hence they are being "railroaded" in Georgia style. This bit of military peonage in New York City should be looked into. The public is wondering why the Community Council at 200 W. 139th Street, the "War Relief" organization for colored soldiers, the Auxiliary of the 15th Regiment or the N. A. A. C. P. do not assist the colored soldiers in their dilema and distress. Lieut. Colonel Hinton should be able to give valuable information and assistance.

The only drive necessary here is for Harlem citizens to interest themselves and see that justice is done. Talk to the men and hear their pathetic story. Go with them and see the injustice for yourselves. This will be a "drive" in the right direction. Some of these men are half crazed with gas, some in bad health and other suffering wounds who will sooner or later become a burden on society. All for the want of the honest opportunity offered them by the Federal Government, but who are being "hogged" and cheated out of it by prejudiced officers.

COLOR LINE BOBS UP AGAIN IN THE AMERICAN LEGION

Chicago Defender 11/26/21

Captain Napoleon Marshall, Overseas Veteran, Tells of Humiliating Experience

New York, Nov. 25.—The first that our veterans, members of the American Legion, knew of the projected visit of the American Legion to France last summer was when the newspapers announced that the delegation had been selected. Immediately, said Capt. Napoleon B. Marshall in a statement last week to a Chicago Defender representative, he made application to the New York state department of the American Legion, also to Col. Franklin D'Olier, former national head of the American Legion, to be allowed to represent our veterans on this visit, inasmuch as he had already secured passage to France for sailing three days prior to the sailing of the visiting delegation. Capt. Marshall was informed by Past Commander D'Olier that it was the rule to recognize as delegates only those who went over on the steamship bearing the delegation, and that railroad and other accommodations had already been made for 250 delegates and consequently it would be impossible to interfere with these arrangements.

New York

Foreign American Post Snubs

Armed with a letter from the New York state department of the American Legion requesting courteous treatment to him by the American Legion posts abroad, Capt. Marshall, immediately after his arrival in Paris, presented himself at American Legion Post No. 1 and there renewed his request. He was informed that the post had no authority in the matter and could do nothing but furnish him with an automobile for his visit to the battlefields, at his own expense, of course. The American Legion posts in Paris, although it had been understood that all members of the American Legion in France should be invited to attend the public reception given to the visiting delegates upon their arrival in Paris, failed to extend this invitation to him.

Capt. Marshall went to the railroad station to meet the visiting delegates upon their arrival in Paris, and instead of 250 he counted less than 150. He then immediately wrote Col. Emory, in command of the delegation, reciting the fact that there were less than 250 men in the delegation, and renewed his request to represent our American veterans in the war on this visit of the American Legion. To this letter he received no reply.

French Resent Parade Absence

The absence of any of our veterans in this delegation, coupled with the fact that on the occasion of the grand victory parade in Paris after the armistice, caused several prominent Frenchmen and officials to request the captain upon his return to the United States to organize a national delegation of our veterans to visit France next summer for the purpose of visiting the battlefields which they, too, had fought on and for the laying of a wreath on the grave of an unknown soldier in France, who typifies more than anyone else his unknown identity because no one knows to what race of people this unknown French soldier belongs.

Capt. Marshall has already taken steps toward the commencement of this project. Among the honors bestowed upon him abroad was his selection to membership in the Association of French Combatant Veterans, volunteers who engaged in the French army. He is the only one of our group in this association.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Soldiers - 1921.

Discrimination.

CONGRESSMAN MADDEN LAUDS RECORD MADE BY COLORED TROOPS SERVING ABROAD

Decries Propaganda To Discredit Them

DR. SCOTT ASSEMBLED DOCUMENTS TO CONTEVERT GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

Savannah Tribune 4/14/21

Washington, D. C. May 10—Recently in the House of Representatives, Honorable Martin B. Madden of Illinois spoke with particular reference to certain statements which have been made derogatory to the services of colored troops abroad. Mr. Madden, through a sense of fair-play, insisted that certain correspondence he had received from Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer, Howard University, together with other letters and newspaper reports which clearly and definitely controverted the charges made against colored troops should be entered in the Congressional Record as an offset to the propaganda which has been under way for some months to discredit not only the record of colored American troops abroad but the record of French colonial troops in the occupied area as well

Dr. Scott assembled a formidable array of documents to controvert this German propaganda in America including a letter written by Ambassador Jusserand of the French Republic to Mr. Henry E. Parker, of the Howard Park Citizens' Association, Washington, D. C., in which M. Jusserand states that the allegations constantly and persistently spread by German propaganda against our colored troops are absolutely unfounded that their behavior does not justify in the least the scurrilous accusations freely launched against them in sheets sent here from Germany, ready printed and in enormous quantities, for distribution all over the country. The correspondence also contained clippings from the New York Times, the Washington Post, Associated Press dispatches, and correspondence between Senator Selden P. Spencer of Missouri, and former Secretary of State Colby.

"Under all circumstances", Dr. Scott said in his letter to Congressman Madden, "it must be clearly evident that a grave injustice has been done these French colonial troops, who fought so bravely against the Teutonic enemies during the world conflict. Their services were then regarded at face value. They helped to save the precious jewel of liberty for all the world. They proved to be troops not afraid of Germany's best and most seasoned veterans. It seems particularly malignant under the circumstances not to have in the Congressional Record the above statements, which correct the very unfair—to use no more vigorous language—propaganda which has been circulated against them in this country. I refer to the matter as a colored American, because propaganda reflections of the same character were quite generally circulated about colored American troops who served in France. The libels in that case were finally and effectively disposed of, as they have been in the case mentioned above."

Congressman Madden has again won the wholesouled approval of colored Americans for his courageous action in combating prejudice against our colored troops. His remarks have been reprinted in pamphlet form and are being very widely distributed.

Included in the correspondence which Congressman Madden wishes made a part of the Congressional Record is a letter from the French Ambassador, Jusserand to the United States in which he cites a German lady who says that the accusations against the Negro troops in occupied German territory are entirely false and mendacious. This letter reads as follows:

Ambassade De La Republic Francise
Aux Etats-Unis,
Washington, le January 10, 1921

Dear Sir: Answering your letter of the 6th I beg to say that the allegations constantly and persistently spread by German propaganda against our colored troops are absolutely unfounded; their behavior did not justify in the least the scurrilous accusations freely launched against them in sheets sent here from Germany, ready printed and in enormous quantities for distribution all over the country

There were some few cases of misbehavior, not more than with any other kind of troops, and in each case the guilty party was sent before the military judge and severely punished

In spite of all efforts truth will come ut and you may find a proof thereof in the New York Times of yesterday, Sunday, where in section 2, page 10, appears a letter from a German lady, living in that region, and who openly declares that those accusations are entirely false and mendacious.

Believe me, dear sir,
Sincerely, yours
Jusserand

Congressman Madden also had presented other correspondence in which it was shown that although French colonial troops spent equivalent of 10,500,000 days in Germany there were but 227 complaints against them, of which 72 were maintained, 96 doubtful and 59 unfounded. The 72 proved cases resulted in 1 imprisonment for life, 7 suspended sentences, 28 imprisonments, 23 subjections to military discipline, and the dropping of 13 cases. Nine cases of attacks on women were established, according to the announcement.

National

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
MAY 12, 1921

JUSTICE TO COLORED TROOPS

Proposed to Have Their Deeds of Valor Perpetuated on Canvas

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—Colored troops are stationed today in some twenty camps throughout both the North and the South. They have been drafted under the same regulations as their white companions. They are in training to fight the same battle for the preservation of freedom and democracy. The country is coming somewhat slowly to a realization that in did in late war make equal demands of Negroes and whites.

Shall we be willing to slight and insult those we have called upon to defend us? The above statements and questions are extracts from the paper, "With the Negro Troops," by Mr. Edwin R. Embree, secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation.

In the Competitor for April last, in an article by A. M. Moore, M. D., entitled "Brotherly Love Must Abide," is the following:

> At the present stage of the Negro's development the attitude of our national leaders toward our soldiers and service men has been most humiliating and difficult to understand. * * * They furnished their quota of fighting men and received many decorations for bravery; their loyalty was unquestioned. Yet in the triumphant parade in France the American Negro soldier was not permitted to participate, although the black Colonials of other nations were in line. In the Pantheon de la Guerre, in Paris, where the achievements of the allied armies are shown in a great painting, representing the history of the war, it was ordered that there should appear no face of a black American, although black Colonials and Indians are represented.

With these facts before us, can we not secure the co-operation of both Negroes and whites to bring about the righting of this wrong done to the Negro race? Can we not call upon Mr. Henry O. Tanner, the great Negro artist, to paint for us a picture that shall set forth in no uncertain manner the history of the bravery and gallantry of the American Negro troops as well as those of other races that have been recorded in the great pictures placed on the walls of the great art galleries of Europe?

GERTRUDE BUSTILL MOSSELL.
Philadelphia, May 17, 1921.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MAY 15, 1921

Would Bar Negroes From Army.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A bill to prohibit enlistment of negroes in the army or navy was introduced today by Senator Carraway, Democrat, of Arkansas.

Race Prejudice Proposed To Be Enacted Into Law

Wilmington Advocate 5/28/21

An Attempt to Debar the Colored Race From the Army and Navy—A Bill Introduced by Senator Caraway of Arkansas

By WALTER J. SINGLETON.
(Special to The Advocate.)

Washington, D. C., May 20.—Under date of May 14th, United States Senator T. H. Caraway, of Arkansas, introduced a bill "Prohibiting the enlistment of any member of the Negro race in the military or naval service of the United States of America, and directing the discharge of all members of the Negro race now serving in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States, which we will quote in full.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That hereafter, in times of peace, no member of the Negro race shall be enlisted in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States of America.

That all members of the Negro race now serving in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States shall be discharged from such service within sixty days after the passage of this act.

That no member of the Negro race shall be admitted to either the Military Academy or the Naval Academy of the United States.

It will be noticed that this bill is a short one, but that is not all—the time that will be spent in its discusssion on the floor of Congress will be even shorter, before it is cast into a pigeon hole of the Senate to sleep the sleep that knows no awakening. It may also be said to be a small bill, conceived for a small purpose, and the excitement it causes among well-balanced and thinking people will be even smaller. The only emotion it will awaken will be a feeling of mirth. It is hard for some people to understand how such silly measures have their conception—but the explanation is simple enough. The introduction of this bill will put Mr. Caraway solid with a certain ignorant and bigoted element of his constituency, away down the muddy roads of Arkansas, and will bring him many votes which may insure his tenure in office, and so keep his name on poor Uncle Sam's payroll. We say "poor Uncle Sam" advisedly, because our good Uncle tries so hard and spends so much money in his efforts to provide legislators who are supposed to give the country wise and practical laws, and oh, how he is imposed upon sometimes.

Read the above bill again and you will see that it is just a plain joke, and not such a good one at that. We could have coached Mr. Caraway and made it much more laughable. The bill as it stands provides for times of peace and contains three sections. It ought to contain one more section to cover war times, and the added section should provide that all members of the white race be discharged from service and none but Negroes be admitted to the Army and Navy of the United States during war times, which would ship all the Negroes to the front and kill them off by the millions. In the minds of some members of Congress, what an ideal dream. Why did he not include this provision in his bill? While he was making a joke, why didn't he make a good one? As we have said before, it is a short bill and its life will be even shorter.

WOULD KEEP NEGRO OUT OF ARTILLERY

Afro-American 6-3-21

Chicago Universtiy Students Finds Uncle Sam Careful About Who Shoots His Guns

(By Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Ill., June 2—United States does not want of its big guns to be shot by colored men according to Robert Ephriam, student in the University of Chicago who the War Department kept out of Artillery Unit in the Reserve Officers Training Camp. Mr. Ephram's statment was:

"I entered Toward University the Autumn Quarter of 1918 and conencted myself with Unit 311 Reserve Officers Training Corps. Seven men were sent up from Howard to the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Ctamp Devens, Mass. Upon my return to Howard I was commissioned and appointed Battalion Adjutant of 311 Unit. Upton finiishing the Junior College there, I entered the Senior college of Arts and Sciences at the University of Chicago with the intention of connecting myself with the Military Science department there.

I took the matter up with Col. Marr, the commanding officer who the policy of the War Department

over

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

(From over)

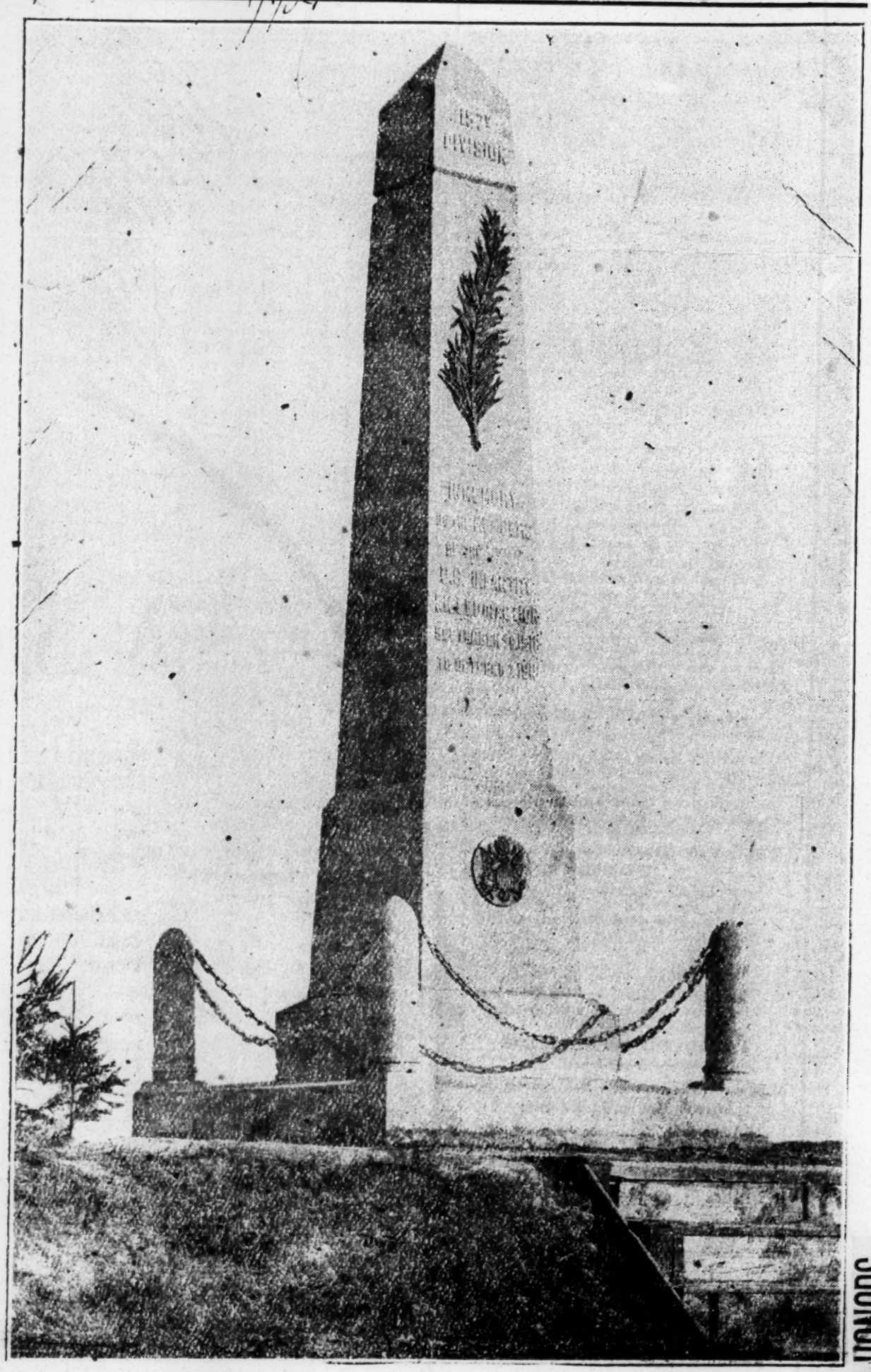
informed me that it was against to admit Negroes in the Atillery, that if it were the infantry of the cavalry there woud be no discrimination. I found nothing in the catalogue making color a prerequisite to any department, so I took the matter up with the Dean of the Senior College and the Dean of men, who claimed that they were powerless to act in the case. It was then that I appealed to President Harry Pratt Judson, who after hearing the facts, asked that I call at his office about two days later. This I did only to be told by his office girl that the President had given the Dean of the senior college power to act in the case. Of course, the dean didn't act, and here is where the case rests.

Since the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy has said the fundamental laws recognized no group distinction, no sectional distinction and no class distinction, and there must be none in legislation and administration, it seems to me that this is a splendid opportunity to at least the sincerity ofthe President's utterances."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

OUR OWN MONUMENT IN FRANCE TO MARYLAND'S DEAD.

In Memory of the Members of the 372nd U. S. Infantry---Killed In Action September 20, 1918 to Qctober 7, 1918.



Monument To Dead Of 372nd Infantry Erected By Them Near Monthois, Ardennes, France—And Dedicated October 25th, 1920.

The 372nd Infantry was organized in January, 1918, at Newport News, Va., by combining into one regiment the following organizations of the National Guard:

First Separate Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry.

Ninth Separate Battalion, Ohio Infantry.

First Separate Company, Connecticut Infantry.

First Separate Company, Massachusetts Infantry.

First Separate Company, Maryland Infantry.

First Separate Company, Tennessee Infantry.

The field and staff officers and the officers for the Headquarters and supply Companies were specially assigned by the War Department from available white officers.

The regiment arrived in France in April 1918, and was shortly thereafter turned over to the French Command, serving successively in the 63rd, 35th and 157th French Divisions, organized and equipped as a French Infantry Regiment. From June to December, 1918, it formed an organic part of the 157th French Division.

In addition to holding several regimental sectors the regiment participated in the September-October attack, on the Champagne Front, as a front line regiment. For its conduct in this battle the regiment received the following citation in orders of the French Army:

"Gave proof, during its first engagement, of the finest qualities of bravery and daring which are the virtues of assaulting troops.

"Under orders of Colonel Tupes dashed with superb gallantry and admirable scorn of danger to the assault of a position continuously defended by the enemy—taking it by storm under an exceptionally violent machine gun fire. Continued the progression in spite of enemy artillery fire and very severe losses. They made numerous prisoners, captured cannons, machine guns and important war material."

Before returning from France the members of the regiment contributed and turned over to their commanders in the 157th French Division a fund for the erection of a battlefield monument, as a memorial to those comrades who were killed in the battle on the Champaign Front. This monument, which is shown in the accompanying photograph, was erected on the battlefield near the village of Monthois, Ardennes, France, and was recently dedicated.

HERSCHEL TUPES.

MRS. HARDING HONORS KENNETH LEWIS' BIER

Sends White House Wreath for Coffin of Hero Buried at Arlington

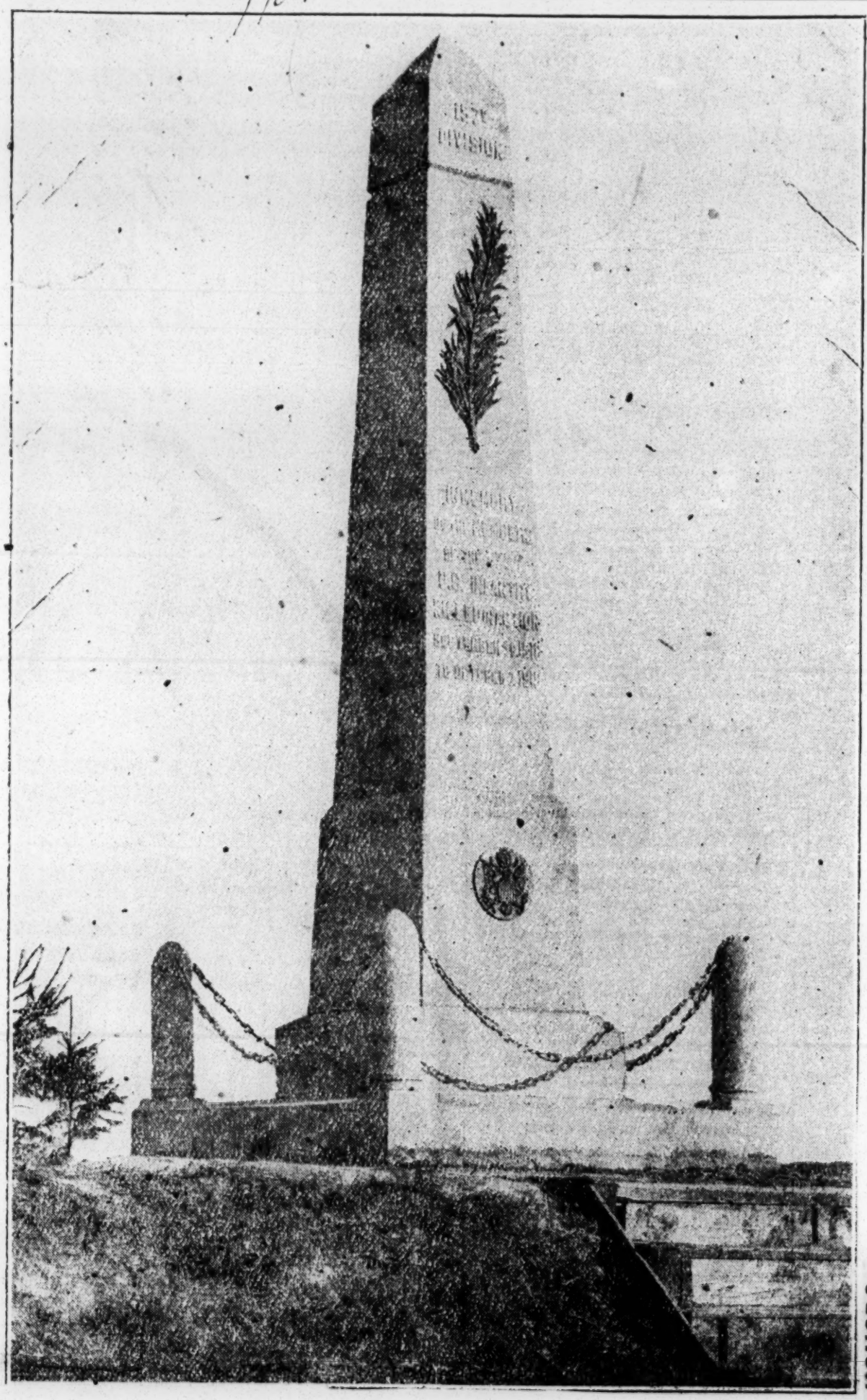
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Among the 130 bodies of overseas soldiers consigned to Arlington National Cemetery for burial July 28th was Private Kenneth Lewis, colored, of the Medical Department, 372d Infantry, who died in France August 2, 1918. Young Lewis was a student in the Dunbar High School at Washington, D. C., and only 17 years old when

Soldiers - 1921.
Monuments. etc.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

OUR OWN MONUMENT IN FRANCE TO MARYLAND'S DEAD.

In Memory of the Members of the 372nd U. S. Infantry---Killed In Action September 20, 1918 to October 7, 1918.



Monument To Dead Of 372nd Infantry Erected By Them Near Monthois, Ardennes, France— And Dedicated October 25th, 1920.

The 372nd Infantry was organized in January, 1918, at Newport News, Va., by combining into one regiment the following organizations of the National Guard:

First Separate Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry.

Ninth Separate Battalion, Ohio Infantry.

First Separate Company, Connecticut Infantry.

First Separate Company, Massachusetts Infantry.

First Separate Company, Maryland Infantry.

First Separate Company, Tennessee Infantry.

The field and staff officers and the officers for the Headquarters and supply Companies were specially assigned by the War Department from available white officers.

The regiment arrived in France in April 1918, and was shortly thereafter turned over to the French Command, serving successively in the 63rd, 35th and 157th French Divisions, organized and equipped as a French Infantry Regiment. From June to December, 1918, it formed an organic part of the 157th French Division.

In addition to holding several regimental sectors the regiment participated in the September-October attack, on the Champagne Front, as a front line regiment. For its conduct in this battle the regiment received the following citation in orders of the French Army:

"Gave proof, during its first engagement, of the finest qualities of bravery and daring which are the virtues of assaulting troops.

"Under orders of Colonel Tupes dashed with superb gallantry and admirable scorn of danger to the assault of a position continuously defended by the enemy—taking it by storm under an exceptionally violent machine gun fire. Continued the progression in spite of enemy artillery fire and very severe losses. They made numerous prisoners, captured cannons, machine guns and important war material."

Before returning from France the members of the regiment contributed and turned over to their commanders in the 157th French Division a fund for the erection of a battlefield monument, as a memorial to those comrades who were killed in the battle on the Champaign Front. This monument, which is shown in the accompanying photograph, was erected on the battlefield near the village of Monthois, Ardennes, France, and was recently dedicated.

HERSCHEL TUPES.

MRS. HARDING HONORS KENNETH LEWIS' BIER

Garland Adds Wreath Sends White House Wreath for Coffin of Hero Buried at Arlington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Among the 139 bodies of overseas soldiers consigned to Arlington National Cemetery for burial July 28th was Private Kenneth Lewis, colored, of the Medical Department, 372d Infantry, who died in France August 2, 1918. Young Lewis was a student in the Dunbar High School at Washington, D. C., and only 17 years old when

Soldiers - 1921.
Monuments. etc.

California.

Soldiers – 1921.

Monuments, etc. for.

NEGRO HEROES TO 'REFIGHT' SAN JUAN

LOS ANGELES CAL EXPRESS
AUGUST 25, 1921

Performance Will Be Given to Perpetuate Memory of Black Soldiers

Reproducing the fierce battle of San Juan hill that featured the Cuban campaign of the Spanish war in 1898, a company of 200 negro veterans will give a series of performances at Alexander's Baseball park Thirty-second street and Long Beach avenue, on the nights of September 5, 6, 7 and 8. No motion picture work is programmed, the entire battle being refought by the company and the host of supernumeraries.

John Christian, veteran of the campaign, heads the company and is assisted by Master Sergt. G. A. Holland. The production is intended to perpetuate the memory of the black heroes who upheld the fine traditions of the United States army during the great assault on San Juan hill. The colored troops were praised throughout the United States at the time, but have been forgotten of late. The present reproduction work is expected to freshen memories of the people.

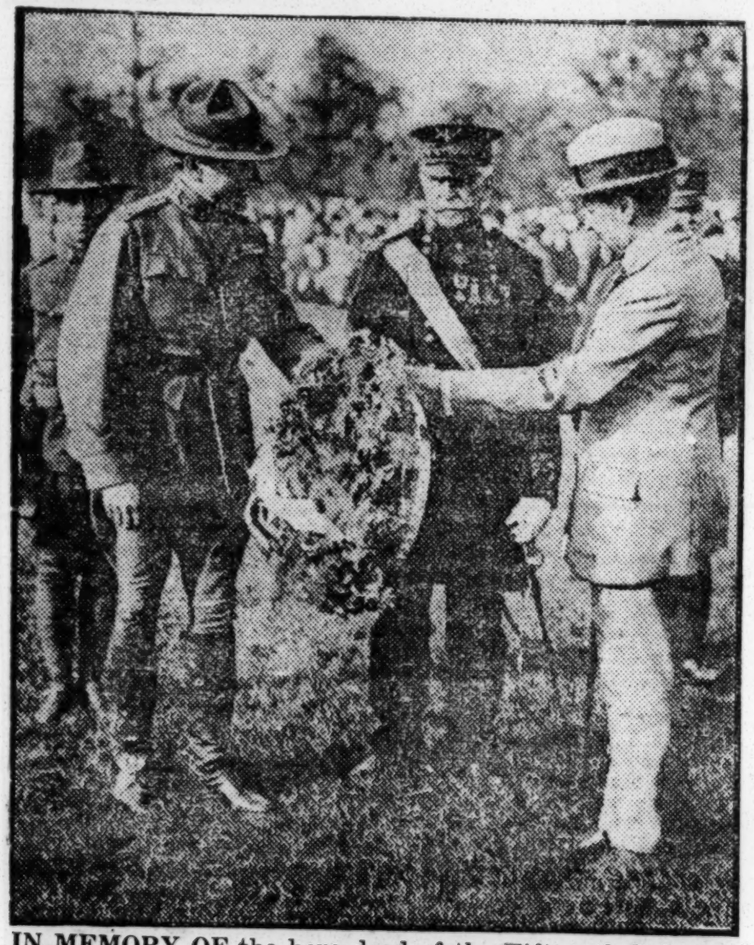
In addition to the main act the company will present several special numbers, the whole presentation being called "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

Soldiers – 1921.

Monuments etc.

New York

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
MAY 22, 1921



IN MEMORY OF the hero dead of the Fifteenth Infantry (Colored), N. Y. N. G., M. Gaston Liebert, French Consul-General (left), presented a wreath of poppies to Colonel Arthur Little. General Nelson A. Miles is in the centre.
(NEWS photo)

Soldiers — 1921.
Monuments, etc. for.

Mississippi.

JOINT ARMISTICE DAY PARADE IN MERIDIAM

New York Age

(Special to The New York Age.)

Meridian, Miss.—In the celebration of the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice here all the people white and black marched through the streets in one imposing and impressive parade with appropriate music and floats, closing with addresses to the people, on the part of the whites by Bishop Bratton; on behalf of the colored people by Doctor J. B. F. Shaw, president of Haven Institute and Conservatory of Music.

The exercises closed by the planting of trees on the grounds of the City Hall in honor of our local boys who died on the battlefields of France. Negro boys from the various schools took part in these exercises. The Haven Institute orchestra furnished music for the occasion.

Massachusetts.

Soldiers - 1921.
Monuments for.

CRISPUS ATTUCKS DAY TO BE CELEBRATED

Christian Recorder,
2-3-21.

March 5, 1920, the Colored Protective Association instituted the national celebration of the Boston Massacre and the heroic work of Crispus Attucks. March 5, 1921, will be the one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of this event and on March 6, 1921, there will be a celebration. The Rev. W. H. Moses, D.D., pastor of Zion Baptist Church, and the president of the United Community Stores and president of the United Order of Business Promoters, will be the chief speaker. The exercises will be held at the First African Presbyterian Church of which Rev. Charles Sumner Freeman is pastor. Beautiful music will be furnished and other short addresses will be made. The children of the public schools have been asked to prepare essays on the life of Crispus Attucks and the Boston Massacre.

Illinois.

Soldiers - 1921. Chicago
Monuments for.

Forest Avenue Changed to Giles Avenue—Victory for Chicago Defender

Chicago Defender (2)

In answer to the Chicago Defender's request that Forest avenue be renamed Giles avenue in honor of Lieut. George Giles, late of the 370th infantry (old Eighth Illinois), the first officer of that unit to pay the supreme sacrifice, the city council of Chicago passed the ordinance fostered by Major Robert R. Jackson, Second ward alderman, representing the Chicago Defender, late on Wednesday afternoon. It was a victory for the World's Greatest Weekly as well as an honor to the Race.

Soldiers - 1921
Memorials

General

CALL TO DEMOCRACY'S CAUSE

EQUAL RIGHTS ARMISTICE DAY MEETINGS FOR THE SOLDIER DEAD URGED FOR EVERY COMMUNITY.

Race Asked to Elect Delegates Nov. 11 for 2nd Colored World Democracy Congress at D. of C. During Disarmament Conference.

The Boston Mass Guardian

Fellows Americans of Color:—

The third Armistice Day Anniversary, Nov. 11, 1921, is destined to parallel the original Armistice Day of Nov. 11, 1918, and to be second to it in memorable significance

10/22/21

That first Armistice Day of a world war fought by the U. S. A. and Allied Nations on the promise of world democracy inaugurated steps for a World Peace Conference in Paris. This coming Armistice Day inaugurates another world peace conference, in form a World Disarmament Conference, at Washington, U. S. A.

The President of the U. S. A. has asked the citizenry to publicly assemble on that day to agitate for peace and to honor the soldier dead of the world war. He, himself, will hold service for the "Unknown Soldiers" of the world-democracy war. The National Equal Rights League of the U. S. A. appeals to Colored America to hold service for the soldier dead and for the cause for which they died, world democracy.

The League asks that in every community on Armistice Day or Armistice Sunday, if more feasible, at Equal Rights mass meetings arranged by Equal Rights Leagues, old ones or new ones, or by Equal Rights Committees, or by some race organization or church, in honor of the soldier dead, a movement be begun to elect and send delegates to a great national convention for the realization of the promise made to our soldiers, to be held during the World Disarmament Conference, at Washington in December.

Let the entire Colored American group have a delegated representative Congress at the seat of the second world peace conference which this time has come to our shores, and there appeal to our own country to really lead the world for peace by wiping out the violation of peace at home and by proposing to the assembling nations the abolishment of the underlying cause of all war, racial prejudice, arrogance and autocracy in their domains.

The National Equal Rights League invites Colored America to its National Colored World Democracy Congress, which will convene in the District of Columbia, Dec. 14-16, 1921. Miss not this world opportunity to agitate our cause.

M. A. N. SHAW, President.
J. L. NEILL, Rec. Sec., 906 T. St., N. W. Wash., D. C.
WM. M. TROTTER, Cor. Sec, 34 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
S. E. J. WATSON, Chicago, Ex. Chairman.

Serg. Payne, who was guard of honor for the Unknown Hero while laying in state at the Capitol.

UNKNOWN HERO HONORED BY NATION

Colored Veterans March in Funeral Parade.

Washington Eagle D. C.

11/19/21

Over one hundred thousand men, women and children viewed the flag-draped casket containing the remains of the unknown hero. Beautiful floral tributes filled the room under the dome of the Capitol, where the body lay in state.

With muffled drums and funeral music, followed the President, Vice President, Supreme Court, Cabinet members, General Pershing, foreign representatives, soldiers, sailors, veterans of past wars and civic organiations. Representatives of foreign nations conferred their highest military honors on the unknown American. President Harding delivered a soul-stirring eulogy to the immortal unknown, who represented all the unknown American dead. The Negro soldiers and veterans were represented in the parade by the James Walker Post, No. 26, and James Reese Europe Post, No. 5, of the American Legion and the Army and Navy Union. Among the colored participating were some of our own colored heroes, who from their heroic deeds in the last war had received the highest honors of France and America.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Soldiers - 1921.
Memorials.

Tennessee

NEGRO VETERANS MARCH.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
11/12/21

More Than 7,000 Men, Women and Children in Parade on Beale Avenue.

More than 7,000 men, women and children marched in the Armistice Day parade and demonstration of the colored veterans of Memphis, held under the auspices of Autress Russell Post No. 27, American Legion, yesterday afternoon.

The parade was led by Roscoe Simmons, Lieut. George W. Lee, executive committeeman of the state legion, and Capt. S. B. Hickman. Crowds banked the line of march and cheered the parade.

When the parade turned in Beale off Main and started towards Church's Park, cheers from the thousands standing 10 deep on either side of the famous thoroughfare of negro enterprise might have been heard to Court Square. The shouts continued until the float carrying the flag and flower-covered graves built to commemorate the fallen heroes left in France came in view.

A great hush fell over the crowd. Everybody then knew that the American negro, too, had a part in the ceremonies in Arlington, where the unknown hero was laid away in a nation's love.

More than 300 soldiers, all active fighters in the war, under command of Lieut. H. W. Black, post commander of Autress Russell Post, were in line. Their appearance and stirring steps excited wild applause from white as well as colored people.

"I have never seen a finer parade," said one gray-haired white man, "and I felt like saying that our nation is one of all the people living under the flag."

Every public school, led by the principal, was in line and the Howe Choral Club, composed of young men, sang the entire line of march.

The floats, representing the industrial and educational progress of colored Memphis, were many and striking. Among those that called forth applause were the Porter School float, the Home Makers, the Lewis Ambulance train and that representing the fallen heroes.

Four bands were in the parade. The reviewing stand, erected at the corner of Beale and Fourth, was filled with the leading colored citizens of Memphis, who, with Simmons and American Legion officials, stood while the parade passed to Church's Park, where it disbanded.

The line of march was: Church's Park to Wellington Street, to Mississippi Avenue, to Calhoun Street, to Main, to Beale to place of formation.

The arrangements for the demonstration were in the hands of a committee of which Lieut. George W. Lee was chairman.

The celebration was concluded last night, when the Venus Theater was crowded to capacity to hear an address by Roscoe Conkling Simmons on the subject, "From Beale Street to the Rhine."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Soldiers - 1921

Medals etc.

STATE AWARDS MEDALS TO HEROES OF OLD FIFTEENTH

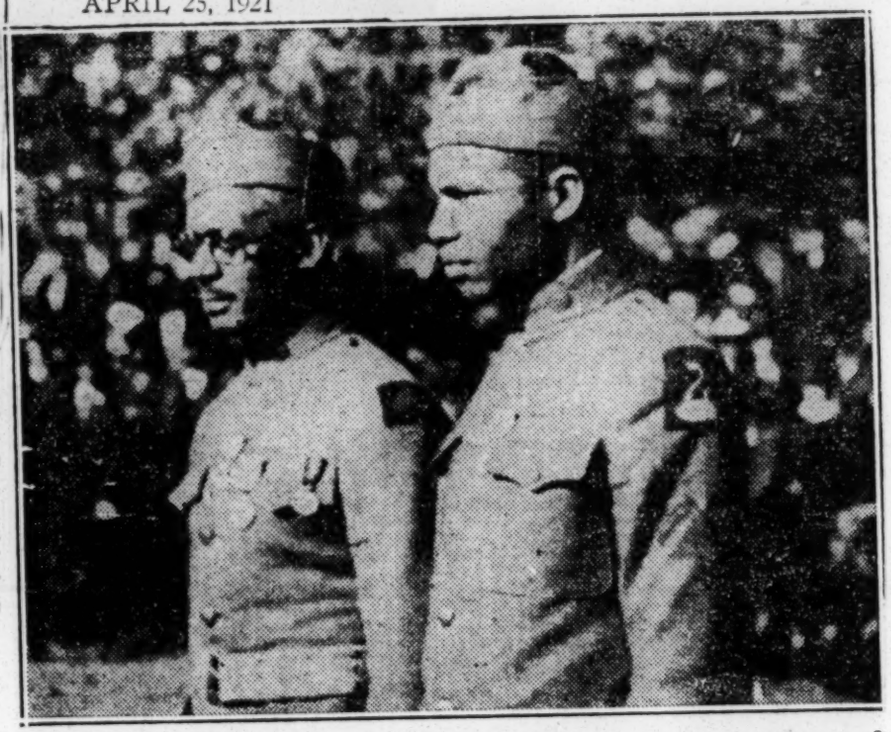
New York News 4/21

The State of New York has awarded World War medals to the following members of the 369th Infantry (old 15th):

Frank E. Spencer, Fernando Gonzales, Alfred F. Taylor, John S. Banks, George W. Woods, Joseph A. Washington, William H. Jones, Walter J. Ludlass, Matthew White, Gladstone G. Monahan, Davis Bowen Hayne, Lonnie Ashley, Gilbert Simpson, Frank R. Chilholm, Albert E. Benburg, Gillard Thompson, Samuel Shethar, Reynold B. Lighston, Jeremiah Hart, Charles W. Filmore, James J. Johnson, Bertram U. Smith, Howell Brown, Archie Reed, Joseph Payne, Howard C. Bates, Ralph Hawkins.

These medals will be presented at a formal formation of the 15th Infantry at some early date with full military honors, and the occasion will be one of great interest.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
APRIL 25, 1921



Sergt. William H. Jones, of 689 Herkimer street, and Corporal Archie Redd, of New Brunswick, N. J., who received the State World War medals.

WM. SANFORD, WAR HERO, TO BE DECORATED NOV. 6

N.Y. Age 11/5/21

A striking feature of the exercises on Sunday afternoon, November 6th, at the breaking of ground for the new 15th regimental armory at 142nd-143rd streets, between Fifth and Lenox avenue, will be the awarding of the distinguished service cross to William Sanford of Englewood, N. J., who achieved distinction as a member of the 369th A. E. F. (Old 15th N. Y.).

Sanford was cited for extraordinary heroism in action near the Repont River, Champagne, France, on September 26th. He crawled to exposed positions to dress the wounds of officers and men, under heavy fire from the enemy. In addition the D. S. C. awarded by this government, he has been given honors by the French government.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Soldiers - 1921

Insurance

FORMER HOWARD STUDENT WINS SUIT.

5-28-21.

Mr. Clarence E. Rambo, former student of Howard University, and hero of the "world's war," wins his

Washington Bee

C. E. RAMBO

suit against William F. Salisbury, former superintendent of claims of the War Risk Bureau, for $500, which amount Mr. Rambo was entitled to by virtue of disability which he suffered while fighting with the army in France, and which sum had been withheld by Salisbury while he was superintendent of claims at the War Risk Bureau.

This is a signal victory, it being the only instance in which a recovery has been had in such cases, and

L. M. KING

it is intimated that there are more than five thousand of its kind in the United States among disabled men. Attorneys Edmund M. Chaplin and L. Melendez King represented Mr. Rambo and they have been highly commended for the able manner in which they conducted the case.

Mr. Rambo served in a voluntary outfit of the Signal Corps in three sections of France — the Vosges Mountain area, Switzerland; in the Argonne Forest, and before Metz. Having obtained disability from service, he was granted training by the United States Federal Board for Vocational Training, and he is now being trained in the greatest shoe-making center of the world as a shoe manufacturer.

E. M. CHAPLIN

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Soldiers - 1921.

National Guard.

General.

NATIONAL GUARDS

Associated Negro Press despatches from New York, where there is a fight going on to make the 15th colored regiment a part of the New York's military quota, call to mind the fact that Illinois and Massachusetts are the only states where colored units form a part of the federalized national guards.

Before the war, Ohio, Maryland, New York, Illinois, Washington, D. C. and Massachusetts had National Guard units. Mustered into service and sent over seas during the war they performed brilliantly. On their return, the hand of the Wilson administration, not only disbanded them, but decreed that they should only be organized again as labor battalions. Ex-Secretary Baker's infamous order of last year read: IT IS THE POLICY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO ORGANIZE A VERY LIMITED NUMBER OF COLORED TROOPS WHICH WOULD BE USED ONLY AS PIONEERS OR LABOR BATTALLIONS."

With the war memories so vivid in their minds, it will be some time before ex-service men grow enthusastic about service in National Guards. However they ought to be interested enough to see to it that the present Secretary of War rescinds the Baker order, and makes all branches of the army open to citizens without regard to color.

NEGROES SCRAP FOR PLACE IN MILITARY DEP'T

(By Associated Negro Press.)

New York, N. Y., May 5.—New York, Massachusetts and Illinois are just now the storm centers of the "Negro Muddle" of the National Guard perplexities of the national government. The Wilson administration planned a squeeze play which put the Negro contigents out of the military running. Now there are forces that are planning equally as hard to squeeze the colored man and brother back into his former high estate as an efficient element and potential fighting factor in the honorable ranks of the country's army.

The Federalized Militia controlled by the War Department has succeeded the old National Guard of purely control. A definite number of units are alloted to each state. Colored men are of course not enrolled in white organizations and the mandate of the Wilson administration's War Department was inexorable. It decreed, "It is the policy of the War Department to organize a very limited number of Colored troops which would be used only as pioneer or labor battalions." Massachusetts offered the government the services of the Ninth Separate Battalion. Each of these bodies say active service in France and each covered itself with glory fighting in the first trenches on many of the now historic battle fields of the great conflict.

The Eighth has been definitely made a part of the Illinois military quota and mustered into service under the federalized plan. The New York situation is clouded with doubt, a number of Colored officers having resigned recently. Public opinion has ben an important factor in determining the status of these two celebrated fighting units in these states where the regiments have been permitted to retain their identity and are tacitly recognized as a part of the military organization in their respective localities. But under the past policy of the War Department further opportunity for Colored men in other states to join fighting units is restricted.

It happens that New York and Illinois were the only States that supported full fledged Negro military organizations prior to the great war. They were the famed 15th New York and the equally famous Eighth Regiment of Illinois, which was the only regiment in the country officered by Colored men from Col. Otis B. Duncan and Lieut. Col. Patton.

Massachusetts has ben fighting mad over the situation. A heated correspondence was maintained between the War Department of the Wilson administration. Less heat, but no less fervor characterizes the correspondence which is now being carried on by the national and state authorities. It is thought, however, that the present War Department will feel favorable to a rescinding of the original order in this respect and that Negroes will be made acceptable to all branches of the nation's military service.

APPEAL OPPOSES ARMY COLOR LINE.

The Appeal wrote the Secretary of War for information relative to the segregation of colored Americans in the United States Army. The following is the reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

Mr. J. Q. Adams,
Editor "THE APPEAL,"
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 14th, in which you take exception to the idea of organizing colored troops into a separate division for National Guard service. In reply I may say that although the separate organization of a colored division has not been ordered by the War Department for peace time National Guard service, it is strictly in accordance with the policy of this Department that colored units shall be organized into complete and separate divisions whenever the necessity arises for the formation of such units in time of war. This policy is based upon the experience gained by the War Department throughout our country's military history. It was carried out during the World War in the organization of the 92nd and 93rd Divisions which saw overseas service, and I am surprised that this plan which met with such thorough approval at the time should now be objected.

I think that you must have been incorrectly informed as to the War Department's attitude on this question for years is the first criticism of this policy which we have received. On the other hand this office has received numerous letters from colored citizens endorsing the organization of combat divisional units of colored membership and objecting to the fact that the War Department has found it necessary (in view of limited appropriations and the difficulty of training units scattered over wide areas) to restrict for the present the organization of colored troops in the National Guard to those units that operate directly under orders of the Corps or Army Commanders and which do not enter into the composition of a division.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) JOHN W. WEEKS,
Secretary of War.

This is the reply of The Appeal.

St. Paul, Minn., June 28, 1921.

to Secretary Weeks:

Hon. John W. Weeks,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have received your letter without date written in reply to my letter of May 14, asking information relative to the formation of a separate colored division of the National Guard. While I am pleased to learn that no such oragnization has been ordered for peace time I regret to hear that it is the policy of the War Department to organize separate divisions at any time, either in peace or war.

The matter of organizing colored soldiers into separate units is fundamentally wrong, and I believe unconstitutional It is a wrong which has continued since the organization of colored troops, but the continuation of a wrong does not make it right It is a wrong which the World War fought as it was claimed "to make the world safe for democracy," should have righted. It is wrong because it is undemocratic.

It is wrong because it takes the colored soldiers out of their proper places in the states in which they live and makes them a segregated part of the Federalized National Guard It denies them their rights as citizens of their respective states and forces them into a special segregated status which is not applied to other groups of Americans, such as Germans, Irish Russians, French, Poles, Spanish, Portuguese, Danes, Swedes; British, Austrians, Hungarians, Serbians, Bulgarians, Belgians; etc., and it is not applied to Indians; Jews; Japenese; Chinese; Koreans; Javenese; East Indians; Burmese; and other colored races.

If the colored man is a citizen he is entitled to All the rights of citizenship and this includes the right to be on an absolute equality with all other citizens. It is unjust for the government to single him out from the various elements which compose American citizenship and place upon him the badge of a pariah caste.

I am sorry to learn that I am the first to protest against this wrong but trust that from now on protests may come in by the thousands to the end that you may be induced to change this policy of your predecessors.

Very truly yours,
J. D. ADAMS,
Editor The Appeal.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Soldiers 1921.

Illinois

National Guard.

Chicago Defender

Eighth Regiment Out of National Guard at Present

The famous 8th regiment is out of the Illinois National Guard, as far as the present reorganization of the national guards of this country is concerned. The drastic order of the war department under the outgoing Democratic administration has forbidden states to have any combatant troops of color.

Men connected with the famous organization since its founding and many who have seen service in two wars have a strong belief that this situation will be remedied as soon as the new administration under President Harding gets to working smoothly. The regiment, under the command of Col. Duncan, refuses to be placed in as a stevedore regiment, as was the idea of the Wilson regime.

8TH REGIMENT TO BE FEDERALIZED GUARD UNIT

Chicago Defender July 21

The Eighth Regiment will become a part of the federalized national guard early in July when the new appropriation will become available. It is understood that the "Old 8th" is the only unit of soldiers among our race as a combat organization in the new federalized national guard.

An invitation has been extended the regiment from the manager of the White Sox baseball commission to participate in field day at the White Sox baseball park Thursday, May 12, at 1 p. m. The invitation has been accepted and the regiment will assemble at the armory at 12 o'clock noon on that date and march to the park.

CHICAGO FEARS 8TH REGIMENT MAY NOT GET INTO NEW N. G.

St. Louis Argus 4/15/21

Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, April 12.—Prominent Negroes of Chicago are becoming somewhat alarmed over the fear that the famous Eighth Regiment will not be mustered into the new federalized National Guard. The regiment has its full quota of men but no word has yet been received from Washington concerning the matter. There are grave fears that the Eighth will be left out in the cold by the government.

Eighth Regiment Notes

Chicago Whip 5/28/21

The commanding officer, Col. Otis B. Duncan, is in the city and will remain until after Memorial Day.

The Service Company, a new unit of the regiment, under the new tables of organization, is now in the process of organization. This company comprises the administrative, supply transportation and the band section of the regiment. Being heterogeneous in its composition, there are numerous vacancies for men skilled along various lines such as: Musicians, clerks, chauffeurs, stenographers, teamsters, horseshoers, saddlers, cobblers and tailors and almost every skilled artisan and mechanic. This company is commanded by First Lieut. Stanley B. Norvell. Lieutenant Norvell urges any and all of his old comrades and friends in the city to come over and enlist in his company. Any man between the age of 18 and 45 will be welcomed in this company, whether or not he has seen any past service.

First Lieut. Edmond G. White has been assigned as regimental administrative officer and is taking great interest in his new assignment.

Captain Anderson F. Pitts is arranging an appropriate program for Memorial services of the regiment to be held at Berean Baptist church, 52nd and Dearborn streets, Sunday, May 29, 1921.

First Lieut. Karl Monte is making great success with his organization, Battalion Headquarters Company.

The regiment will participate in the Memorial Day parade on Monday, May 30, 1921, and for the day has been attached to the Second Brigade, 33d Division, Illinois National Guard.

Captain William J. Warfield, who was recently assigned to command Company F, is making great progress with his company. He is sincere in his efforts and from his experience of 18 years' service with the regiment has learned the great lesson that results come only from hard work and is endeavoring to make his company second to none of the regiment.

Lieut. Polk G. Johnson, the recruiting officer for Company C, announces a few vacancies in his company for skilled men only. If interested call at the Armory on their drill night, Tuesday, of each week.

Complete Organization of Headquarters Company

Chicago Defender 7/30/21

Springfield, Ill., July 29.—Under the leadership of Acting Lieutnant Rufus Nelson battalion headquarters company is being organized in this city. The movement although only a month old has progressed until it will only be necessary to secure seven more members to complete the established quota. The battalion is a part of the Eighth Illinois Infantry and is expecting to enter Camp Lincoln in September.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN RANKS OF 8TH REGIMENT

4/30/21

Chic. Defender

In conformity with the new army organization as published in "Tables of Infantry," General Order No. 4, Headquarters Military and Naval Department of Illinois, dated February 1, 1921, the following transfers, redesignations, appointments and promotions have been made in the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard:

The Supply Company has been redesignated as the Service Company; Company E as the Company H Machine Gun; Company H as Company E; Company M as Company K; Company K as Company M.

Captain Stewart Alexander to be major to command Second Battalion.

Major Rufus Stokes transferred to regimental headquarters as regimental machine gun officer.

Capt. Lloyd G. Wheeler transferred from command of supply company and assigned to regimental headquarters as regimental supply officer.

Dr. Park Tancil appointed captain dental corps, assigned to Eighth Infantry, I. N. G.

First Lieut. Robert A. J. Shaw promoted to captain, assigned as plans and training officer.

First Lieut. Wm. Warfield promoted to captain, assigned to command Company F.

First Lieut. Fred K. Johnson promoted to captain, assigned to command Company B, vice Capt. Stuart Alexander.

First Lieut. Stanley B. Norvell transferred from battalion adjutant to command service company.

Second Lieut. Edmond G. White promoted to first lieutenant, assigned to service company.

Second Lieut. Wm. Middleton promoted to first lieutenant, assigned to service company.

Second Lieut. Winfield C. Mitchell promoted to first lieutenant, assigned as battalion adjutant, vice Norvell, transferred.

Second Lieut. Albert H. Williams promoted to first lieutenant, assigned to Company B.

James E. Mitchem appointed first lieutenant, assigned to howitzer company.

Regimental Sergeant Major J. E. Hensley appointed second lieutenant, assigned to Company B.

Battalion Sergeant Major Russell Elliott appointed second lieutenant, assigned to Company E.

Battalion Sergeant Major Mervin J. Treadwell appointed second lieutenant, assigned to Company G.

Sergeant Roy Chestnut appointed second lieutenant, assigned to headquarters company.

Sergeant William J. Johnson appointed second lieutenant, assigned to Company F.

Private Robert W. Maxwell appointed second lieutenant, attached to headquarters company

The officers of the regiment have received cards of invitation to the golden anniversary of the parents of the commanding officer, Colonel Otis B. Duncan, at their home, 312 North 13th street, Springfield, Ill.

A full military funeral was held at the Armory Sunday, April 24, 1921, of the late Corp[illegible] Thomas M Grant, Compan[illegible]

A smoker w[illegible] of Company [illegible] pany, Saturd[illegible] company re[illegible] attended a[illegible] in the nea[illegible]

Eighth Illinois Now In Federal Service

Chicago American 9/2/21

The Associated Negro Press

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Eighth Infantry regiment of the Illinois National Guard was mustered into federal service last Thursday evening. The regiment which is the only colored combat unit authorized by the war department, will leave Chicago, Sept. 2 for fifteen days' encampment at Camp Lincoln, Springfield.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Soldiers - 1921.

National Guard.

Indiana.

Word "White" Struck Out

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 9.—The Senate adopted a joint resolution last week, which proposed an amendment to the constitution so as to admit colored people to the members of the National Guard. The vote was 40 to 4. 24-121

INDIANAPOLIS IND TIMES
AUGUST 31, 1921

The Amendments

The proposed amendments to the constitution of Indiana which are to be voted on Sept. 6 call for the individual expression of each voter of the State. The election constitutes a referendum of which, in theory at least, the object is to obtain the unbiased judgment of the citizens of the State as to the advisability of certain specific changes in the basic law that governs them.

Confusion of the issues, coercion of voters, or the exercise of any undue influence that might warp their judgment are alike reprehensible.

It is given to no man, no group of men, no party and no newspaper to attempt for selfish reasons either the defeat or the passage of any one of these amendments. They have been before two Legislatures and before the voters long enough to have become known, to have been criticised and to have permitted of mature judgment on them.

Some of these amendments have been accepted as highly desirable some as without much moment and some as utterly vicious by those among us who have devoted the deepest thought to them.

With those amendments which, it has been charged, are utterly vicious, the Times is most concerned. On the broad theory that legitimate effort to defeat that which is not good for the commonwealth is a duty of the citizenry and of a newspaper that endeavors to be of service to the people of the State an appeal for concerted action is proper.

With due regard to the character and honesty of those citizens who will not agree, but on the theory that the public interest is paramount, this newspaper must declare that the best interest of the people of Indiana as a whole requires that amendments No. 9, 10, 11 and 12 should be defeated.

Amendment No. 9 seeks to allow the Legislature to provide for the appointment of a State superintendent of instruction. The office is now filled by popular vote. The sole argument for the change is that the office would thus "be taken out of politics" and the fallacy of the amendment can readily be measured by the fallacy of the argument. Postmasterships are now appointive, but no one will argue that they have been "taken out of politics." In reality, the appointment of a State superintendent of instruction would plunge the office into the most vicious kind of politics and deprive the electorate of any control over the head of its school system.

Amendment No. 10 seeks to allow the Legislature, without any restrictions whatsoever, to devise and enforce any desired system of taxation. It removes all constitutional guarantees of equal taxation, denies the right of injunction in tax matters and places property at the unlimited mercy of whatsoever influence might predominate in the General Assembly. Its adoption would plunge the financial interests of the State into a condition of chaos, render property invested in Indiana subject to unbearable burdens and make of our taxing system a weapon of spoliation and ruin.

Amendment No. 11 seeks, under the guise of imposition of an income tax to legalize double taxation in Indiana. It provides for the levy and collection of an income tax "from whatever source derived." If it means anything it means that with its enactment owners of property on which other taxes are paid would be subjected to additional taxes on the income they derive from that property after having deducted from that income a reasonable tax. Authorities insist that an income tax that is without this possibility of double taxation is now permissible under the constitution as it now stands.

Amendment No. 12 seeks to open the militia of Indiana to the negroes. It was conceived for no other purpose than to interest the negro voters in this constitutional election. It is of no practical benefit to the negro and its reaction is one which cannot help inflaming the race feeling that is even now an occasional menace to the State. The purpose of incorporating it in the list to be voted on Sept. 6 ought to be sufficient to insure its defeat.

None of the other amendments fall under the criticism of being vicious. There is wide difference of opinion as to amendment No. 8, which empowers the Legislature to make undetermined qualifications for the admittance of citizens to the practice of law. This amendment has heretofore been defeated, and is subject to the criticism that it leads to a paternalistic regulation of a profession and a "legal oligarchy."

Amendment No. 1, limiting the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States, will be supported generally on patriotic grounds. The other amendments are such that neither great good nor real harm can come of their submission.

INDIANA ELECTORS TURN DOWN MILITIA

Freeman 9/11/21

Four of the proposed amendments to the Indiana constitution were decisively defeated in the special election, Tuesday, according to almost complete returns from Marion county and meager returns from the remainder of the State, Wednesday. Returns from the State came in slowly, due to lack of interest in the election.

The amendments which very apparently have been defeated and which certainly have not carried in Marion county are: No. 9, making the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction appointive instead of elective; No. 10, giving the Legislature unlimited authority in matters of taxation; No. 11, permitting the Legislature to levy an income tax, and No. 12, providing that Negroes may be members of the State militia.

Returns Indicate Defeat for Nos. 5 and 6.

On the basis of returns from 145 of the 177 precincts in the county, it was indicated that amendments No. 5 and 6 also had been defeated for want of a majority of all the votes cast in the election, although each received more favorable than unfavorable votes. It also was possible that No. 3 was defeated. Numbers 5 and 6 provide for four year terms for State and count yofficers and No. 3 provides the enumeration of voters shall be on the basis of the vote cast for Secretary of State.

A report from Richmond indicated that only the first two amendments were adopted in Wayne county. In Cass county, all the amendments with the exception of the first apparently were lost. The result in Grant county appeared to be close, with strong possibility that most of the amendments would be lost. A dispatch from Vanderburg county indicated that all the amendments probably had failed, the first apparently for the lack of a majority of all the votes cast. Ft. Wayne reports show all of the amendments defeated in Allen county.

Tax Measure Goes Down by 3 to 1 Vote

Indications were that the amendment which would give the Legislature unlimited power in matters of taxation had been defeated in Marion county by a vote of more than three to one and that the income tax amendment had been defeated by nearly as large a proportion. The State Superintendent amendment was lost by a vote of between 1,00 and 2,000 and the Negro amendment by a similar number of votes.

Indiana Will Have Race Men in Its Militia

3/21

Clue to Shelburne

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2.—Of especial significance to the Race is amendment 12 of the proposed amendments to Indiana's state constitution. The amendments will be voted upon in a special election, Tuesday, September 6. Amendment 12 would permit the membership of all able-bodied citzens, regardless of Race or color, in the state militia.

The amendment reads:

"That section 1, article 12, of the constitution of the state of Indiana be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The militia shall consist of all able-bodied male persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this state; and shall be organized, officered, armed, equipped and trained in such manner as may be provided by law.'

Hitherto, Indiana state law has excluded the Race from the ranks of the militia. The amendment is expected to pass.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Soldiers- 1921.

National Guard.

Maryland

First Separate Co. Reorganized

Afro-American 7/1/21

Adjutant General Reckord announced today the reorganization of the First Separate Company Maryland National Guards. Commissions will be issued to the following officers, who obtained positions on their world's war record, captain, Williag Creigler; first lieutenant, John Samuel Banks; second lieutenant, Thomas H. Chatmon, Jr.

Captain Creigler, whose commismission will be received next week has been given authority to enlist a company. Applicants apply at 840 W. Preston street, after July 4th, between 8 and 11 P. M.

COLORED BOYS WANTED AT TRAINING CAMP

Opening Will Be Made Providing Enough Enlist To Form Company Of One Hundred

AFRO INVESTIGATES

Sends Representative To Enlist Just To See How It Will Go 7/1/21

Afro-American

In order to find out whether or not colored men and boys will be admitted to the Citizens' Military Training Camp to be conducted at Camp Meade, beginning August 1st, the AFRO-AMERICAN sent a reporter down to the training camp office this week to see if he could enlist.

"I want to enlist in the Citizens' Military Training Camp," he told the young man clerk in the office.

"Sorry, nothing doing for colored folks," the clerk replied.

"Oh, yes there is," chimed in a young woman. "We've got twelve applications in from colored men already and there will be a colored company at Camp Meade providing we can get a sufficient number of colored applications to bring its quota up to one hundred."

The Citizens' Military Training Camp at Camp Meade is being conducted by the War Department and is similar to other camps in various parts of the country. The Government pays the expenses of those attending, including transportation to and from camp, uniforms, food and medical attendants.

Instruction is open to all physically fit male citizens who have passed their 16th birthday and are not over 35 years of age. Applicants under 18 years of age must have the consent of their parents.

A part of the application is a physical examination section, to be filled in by an examining physician. Army physicians will do this free of charge. Applicants must not weigh less than 100 pounds, must be at least 58 inches at 16 years, 59 inches at 17 years, and 60 inches at 18 years or over and must have a chest expansion of two inches. Eyes, hearing and teeth must be in good condition.

The object of these camps is to bring together young men of high type from all sections of the country on a common basis of equality and under the most favorable conditions of out-door life; to stimulate and promote citizenship, patriotism, and Americanism; and, through expert physical training, athletic coaching, and military raining, to benefit the young men individually and bring them to realize their obligations to their country.

Applications may be had at the AFRO-AMERICAN office or at 11 E. Lexington street, room 404.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Soldiers - 1921.

Massachusetts.

National Guard.

MATTHEWS IN D. C.

Ask War Department To Remove Restrictions To Nation Colored Guards.

Afro American Fra.

Washington, D. C., May 18.—Attorney W. C. Matthews of Boston, has been in the city several days, and is very active in the agitation in behalf of having the Federalized National Guard order changed which prevents colored Americans from being full-fledged soldiers. Attorney Matthews had laid the matter personally before Secretary of War Weeks, who is from the State of Massachusetts, and, also Vice President Coolidge, whom he reminded promised to take a persional interest in the adjustment under the new Administration.

or the visit.

Chicago Tribune 5/21/21

WASHINGTON RULES ALL WHITES IN MASS. GUARD

Boston, Mass., May 20.—The militia bureau at Washington has announced that all National Guard troops in Massachusets are to be white. A week ago two companies of our soldiers were inspected by Col. J. A. Degeu. They have been refused admission to the guard. There are at present 6,062 enlisted men with officers in the National Guard of Massachusetts.

VICE-PRES. CALVIN COOLIDGE SPEAKS FOR ADMINISTRATION; STANDS BY ATLANTA SPEECH

Houston Informer 5/21/21

(By the Asociated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C.—Vice President Calvin Coolidge, in an exclusive interview for the Associated Negro Press, declared his interest in seeing a fair adjustment of the Federalized National Guard order of former Secretary of War Baker, which is now before Secretary of War Weeks for consideration. Vice President Coolidge pointed to the manner in which Massachusetts dealt with the problem while he was governor. The soldiers were organized, and as governor, Mr. Coolidge promised that the state would stand behind the guards as long as the present order obtained.

In the course of the interview the assurance was given that it is the purpose of the present administration to be fair and just with all, that from time to time there will be developments in demonstrations of justice that will prove to the people the sincerity of purpose of the administration.

That "Atlanta Speech."

The Associated Negro Press representative discussed with the vice president his speech in Atlanta, which caused such a round of criticism and protest. It was pointed out that the colored people of the country generally had been greatly impressed with his many stands for justice during the police strike in Boston, and were highly pleased with his fine patriotic expressions in the course of his speech of acceptance; however, it was feared that his southern visit, under the spell of southern entertainment, had changed his viewpoint.

Without hesitation, the vice president declared that his viewpoint had not been changed, and that he is just as anxious now, as ever, to be fair to all, and to see that all get a square deal. He regretted the protests of the Atlanta speech, but he did not offer an apology for it, he stated that the only wise course to pursue is for the people of both races who live in the South to assume a friendly attitude toward each other.

The Record of Soldiers.

"The record of the colored soldiers in the World War will ever remain a lasting monument to their unselfish patriotism, and will not be forgotten. There is nothing anywhere to excel it, and in the affairs of the country, they must be justly considered. It is remarkable that the records show that while certain wealthy whites were fleeing from military service, I know of only one colored person who attempted to be a slacker, and I am not so sure about that."

It seems to be the desire of Vice President Coolidge to have justice administered by example rather than by precept. He seems to be of the opinion that one upstanding act of justice will go farther towards helping the cause of racial adjustment than many discourses.

That Mr. Coolidge desires the good will of his fellow citizens everywhere, there seems to be no doubt. As a team-mate of President Harding, the vice president seems splendidly adapted.

NOT INFANTRY BUT AUXILIARY ENGINEERS

Guardian 5-28-21

Will Be Status of Separate Colored Battalion of Mass. if it is Ever to Get Federal Recognition—Secretary of War Weeks Resorts to Color Segregation Army Policy as Reason Much Like Secretary Baker Did—Not to Be Included in Any Regiment and Not Real Combat Troops.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS BY THE MASS. ADJUTANT GENERAL

The two following letters sent to the National Equal Rights League tell the story on accepting that "Separate" 2nd Battalion of Infantry. The color line is given as the reason this battalion is not accepted by the War Department as infantry even though "separate," even under Republicans. There is no inclusion into a regiment, either, though rated only as auxiliary engineers. The official letter follows:

The First Official Letter

State House, May 24, 1921.
Commonwealth of Mass..
Adjt. Gen's. Office.
Mr. W. M. Trotter,
Nat. Equal Rights League,
34 Cornhill, Boston.

Sir:—Replying to yours of the 20th inst. you are informed that the 2nd Separate Battalion of Infantry is not to be incorporated into or included in any Mass. regiment of the National Guard.

Under a ruling of the War Department it will be a separate battalion but a part of the Mass. National Guard.

Very truly yours,
Gene F. Stevens,
Brig. Gen., Adjt. Gen.

Sec'y of War Adopts Color Segregagation for States

The second one giving the reasons is:

War Dept., Washington, (Copy),
May 10, 1921.

Hon. Channing Cox,
Governor of Mass.,
Boston, Mass.
My dear Gov. Cox:

Mr. W. A. Matthews colored lawyer of Boston, has interviewed me on the subject of the recognition of a company of colored men in the Mass. National Guard.

I find on investigation that the Bureau of Military Affairs has offered the recognition of this unit as Auxiliary Engineers, and the National Guard officers who are on duty in the War Department have determined for National Guard that it would be inadvisable to have mixed units, some white and some colored, and that is the reason why the organization cannot be recognized as Infantry.

The recognization of this unit as Auxiliary Engineers, however, puts them in a class which is considered in the War Department as very high grade, the Engineers being specially selected troops. I write this letter to you to place the facts before you in connection with your consideration of the matter.

Sincerely yours,
John W. Weeks, Sec. of War

WEEKS KEEPS THE NATIONAL GUARD ORDER

Republican Secretary Of War Won't Recognize Colored Units As "Infantry"

CREATES NEW NAME

Colored Guardsmen Will Be Called "Auxiliary Engineers"

Afro-American 6/10/21

Boston, Mass., May 30, 1921—Demand upon the Adjutant General of Massachusetts to know whether the "2nd Separate Battalion of Infantry" of Mass., had been included in a regiment, as had been reported after a favorable forecast issued by the Associated Negro Pres, revealed that the same national Guard Segregation initiated by the Wilson Administration was being continued under the Harding Administration with sole difference of a change of diesignation from "Pioneer Infantry" to "Auxiliary Engineers."

The first reply read:—

State House, May 24, 1921
Commonwealth of Mass., Adjt. Gen's Office,
Mr. W. M. Trotter, Nat. Equal Rights League, 34 Cornhill, Boston.
Sir:—
Replying to yours of the 20th nst.. you are informed that the nd Separate Battalion of Infantry is not to be incorporated into or included in any Mass. regimer of the National Guard.

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

(From Over)

Under a ruling of the War Department it will be a separate battalion but a part of the Mass. National Guard.

Very truly yours,((((
Jesse F. Stevens,
Brig. Gen. Adjt. Gen

More important still was the ollowing letter, constituting the 'ruling of the War Department" mentioned above, from Secretary of War Weeks to the Governor of Mass.

1 RULING BY SECRETARY OF WAR WEEKS

War. Dept. Wash., (Copy)
May 10, 1921.

Hon. Channing Cox, Governor of Mass. Boston, Mass.
My dear Gov. Cox:

Mr. W. A. Matthews colored lawyer of Boston, has interviewed me on the subject of the recognition of a company of colored men in the Mass. National Guard.

I find on investigation that the Bureau of Military Affairs has offered the recognition of this unit as Auxiliary Engineers, and the National Guard officers who are on duty in the War Department have determined for National Guard that it would be inadvisiable to have mixed units, some white and some colored, and that ist he reason why the organization cannot be recognized as infantry.

The recognition of this unit as Auxiliary Engineers, however, puts them in a class which is considered in the War Department as very high grade, the Engineers being special selected troops.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN W. WEEKS
Sec. of War

JIM-CROW MILITARY

Guardian 7/9/21

For Mass. says Boston Herald Military Editor says whole objection i mixing with whites. Also says colored are not even to be Infantry Race hopes boys will refuse to b auxiliaries.

(Brownell in Military Section of Boston Herald, July 3, 1921.)

There appears to be further troub in store for the battalion of neg troops now in process of entering t federal service in this city.

Two companies of this battali have been mustered into the fede service and have been outfitted the United States, while two oth companies, to complete the battali are in process of organizing and said o be nearly ready for inspect by the U. S. inspector.

It now appears that this is all that the two companies awaiting m ter will not be accepted by the mil bureau and that even the two c panies already mustered, armed equipped are not to be recognized.

A great battle was put up by negro citizens of Massachusetts secure representation in the new tional guard and their winning was presumed to be, by them, a g sized victory. Now they see t labor vanishing and the prospect of having a fine representative body of their race in the ranks of the national guard turning to naught.

It is said that the war department would not object to having a regiment of negroes in national guard service, but with detached companies or even a battalion, it would be necessary to mix them with white troops. It has been suggested that negro troops, if raised, would be known, not as infantry, but as auxiliary engineers, but when this title is mentioned to negro guardsmen here, they refuse to think of it. As the matter stands here now there is plenty of trouble ahead for somebody.

NEGRO BATTALION WILL NOT BECOME PART OF ANY MASS. REGIMENT.

Dallas Tex press 6/11/21

(By A. N. P.)

Boston, Mass., June 15.—Demand upon the Adjutant General of Massachusetts to know whether the "Second Separate Battalion of Infantry" of Massachusetts had been included in a regiment, as had been reported after a favorable forecast issued by The Associated Negro Press, revealed that the same National Guard Segregation initiated by the Wilson Administration was being continued under the Harding administration, wth sole sole difference of a change of designation from "Pioneer Infantry" to Auxiliary Engineers."

The first reply read:

State House, May 24, 1921.
Commonwealth of Mass., Adj. Gen'l Office, Mr. W. M. Trotter, National Equal Rights League, 34 Cornhill, Boston.

Dear Sir—Replying to yours of the 20th inst., you are informed that the Second Separate Battalion of Infantry is not to be incorporated into or included in any Mass. regiment of the National Guard.

Under a ruling of the War Dement it will be a separate battalion but a part of the Mass. National Guard.

Very truly yours,
JESSE F. STEVENS,
Brig. Gen. Adjt. Gen.

More important still was the following letter, constitituting the "ruling of the War Department" mentioned above, from Secretary of War Weeks to the Governor of Massachusetts.

1. Ruling By Secretary of War Week

"War Dept., Washington, (Copy
May 10, 1921.

"Hon. Channing Cox, Governor of Mass., Boston, Mass.
My dear Gov. Cox:

Mr. W. A. Matthews, Colored lawyer of Boston has interviewed me on the subject of the recognition of a company of Colored men in the Mass. National Guard.

I find on investigation that the Bureau of Militiary Affairs has offered the recognition of this unit as Auxiliary Engineers, and the National Guard officers who are on duty in the War Department have determined for National Guard that it would be inadvisable to have mixed units, some white an some Colored, and that is the reason why the organization cannot be recognized as infantry.

The recognition of this unit as Auxiliary Engineers, however, however puts them in a class which is considered in the War Department as very high grades, the Engineers being specially selected troops

Sincerely yours,
JOHN W. WEEKS, Sec. of War

PROTEST TO WEEKS

AGAINST EXCLUSION OF COLORED CITIZENS OF MASS. FROM CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMP

Guardian Boston Mass

Boston, July 27, 1921. 7/30/21

Hon. John W. Weeks,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

Mr. L. H. Wims of 66 Elmwood St., W. Somerville, with his application blank for admission to the citizens' Military Training Camp to be held at Camp Devens, Mass., during August, applied for physical examination at the Army Base in So. Boston, Mass. He was refused examination for admission zy Col. Aloe solely because of his race and color, and was told that in any event Colored citizens would have to be segregated.

The National Equal Rights League protests this denial of admission to this Citizens' Camp located in Massachusetts as a denial of equality of rights and privileges because of race. It is contrary to the letter and spirit of both the constitution of Massachusetts and of the United States of America.

Call Weeks to Rescind

We respectfully request and urge that you cause this discrimination and indignity to the Colored citizens of our state to be undone and that such a worthy citizen as Mr. Wims be admitted to the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Camp Devens, Mass., without bar because he is of an American African extraction.

We appeal to you to open the door for your fellow-Colored citizens of yourown state of Mass., to admission without bar or discrimination to this citizens' Military Training in accord wth the principles of your illustrious predecessor in the Senate, the lamented Geo. M. Hoar and Charles Sumner.

REV. M. A. N. SHAW, National President,
E. T. MORRIS, Pres. Boston Branch,
W. T. McCLANE, Exec. Chairman, Boston Branch,
WM. MONROE TROTTER, National Cor. Sec'y,
A. G. WOLFF. Sec'y Boston Branch.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 14

Soldiers — 1921

National Guard.

New York.

Armory to Cost $1,500,000 Will be Erected on Block, 142d-143d Sts., Fifth-Lenox Aves.---To be Fully Equipped

New York Age 7/16/21

The Fifteenth Regiment Armory is now an assured fact. Following closely upon orders issued by the Secretary of War making provision for federalizing of the Harlem Negro soldiers, commanded by Colonel Arthur Little, comes action by the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners of New York City which voted unanimously to appropriate $300,000 for the erection of the drill shed foundation of the great armory which is eventually to be completed at a cost of $1,500,000. The site, comprising part of the block from Fifth to Lenox avenues, between 142nd and 143rd streets, has already been acquired, the sum of $200,000 having been appropriated for that purpose.

There is great jubilation among the men of the regiment and this joy extends to their friends. The original Fifteenth, which saw service in France under Col. William Hayward as the 369th A. E. F., won undying fame by its achievements in the war zone, and the entire regiment was awarded the croix de guerre. The new Fifteenth, as a member of the New York Guard, under Col. Little, is now assured of permanency as a military unit and in a short while will be occupying its own permanent home.

Much credit for this record achievement belongs to the high military and civil officials of the state and city, who cooperated with the regimental officers and men in working for the armory. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Adjutant General Kincaid, Brig. Gen. James H. Robb and Col. Olmstead of the New York Guard have been conspicuous in their efforts to bring about this culmination. And the same thing is true of many of the city officials, including Mayor Hylan, President of the Board of Aldermen LaGuardia, Comptroller Craig, Borough President Curran, Alderman Chas. H. Roberts and others.

Demonstration on Sunday.

Sunday afternoon, July 10, the regiment, under Col. Little, formed at its temporary headquarters, 130th street, near Lenox avenue, and paraded to the armory site, accompanied by a large number of interested friends and many distinguished citizens. The men were addressed by Col. Little who told of projected plans for their benefit, of which the erecting of a drill shed is only the beginning. The plans include an athletic field, with baseball grounds, running track, etc., and it is further hoped to improve the water front impinging on the property so as to provide an up-to-date beach front. with swimming and bathing facilities.

Included in the armory plans are arrangements for sleeping rooms for bachelor members of the regiment, a well-equipped cafeteria, billiard room, bowling alley, and such other facilities as will add to the men's comfort and lend to perfecting their training, at the same time affording ample opportunity for recreation and relaxation.

Aldermen Charles H. Roberts and G. W. Harris also spoke, pledging their assistance and support to the regiment Col. Little, his officers and the enlisted body, to the end that there may be nothing lacking for the reaching of the highest point of efficiency and effectiveness.

On Thursday, July 7th, just six months and one day from the date that Colonel Arthur Little assumed command of the 15th Infantry, New York Guard, the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners unanimously voted for an appropriation of $300,000 to build the drill shed of the great armory for the regiment that had previously been authorized by the Armory Board and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This notable achievement becomes all the greater when contrasted with the unsuccessful efforts of the Naval Militia for the last twenty two years to secure an armory for that organization.

One of the outstanding features of this victory was the fact that the vote was unaminous, and it is a tribute to the diplomacy of Colonel Little that he was able to reconcile the differences of Mayor Hylan, Comptroller Craig and President of the Board of Alderman La Guardia so that there was not a dissenting voice in the decision. And so the dream of the five years since the regiment first became a reality to Harlem is about to become an accomplished fact.

Col. Ltitle Presented a Plan.

Colonel Little first appeared before the Armory Board at its February meeting when he presented a concrete plan and an exact statement of the condition of the regiment at the time he asked the Board to authorize an armory. At this meeting a committee was appointed to inspect available sites and to consider plans. At the March meeting the suggestion was made that the armory be built on city owned property at 147th street and Seventh avenue, but it was found impossible to adjust the matter with the Public Service Commission to which the property hal lonk been allotted.

The subsequent proceedings embrace a history of repeated Board meetings, of propositions and counter propositions until eventually an appropriation was granted of $200,000 for the purchase of the necessary ground. A site was selected and purchased by the City of New York upon which the drill shed will be erected. This property starts from 110 feet from Fifth avenue on West 142nd street and extending 300 feet towards Lenox avenue, with a depth of 200 feet to a similar frontage on West 143rd street. This will give a floor space greater than the entire ground area of the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Site for Administration Building.

The administration building will be built to the eastward of the drill shed with a front on West 143rd street, and will be a modern steel structure of such heighth as the requirments of the administration of the regiment and the various companies, as well as the manifold welfare activities that are planned for the 15th, may demand. The ground for the administration building is now the subject of negotiations by the city and its erection will be insured by subsequent appropriations by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. In other words, the $500,000 appropriation already passed will be used for the drill shed only, and the armory when finally completed will entail a total expenditure of $1,500,000. At the August meeting of the Armory Board architects will be asked to submit plans for the drill shed and it is expected that contracts for the construction will be let at the September meeting. No time will be lost in the matter for all the city officials are keen for the early housing of the regiment in its own home.

To Lay Cornerstone October 12.

Colonel Little is planning to lay the corner stone of the new armory on Columbus Day, October 12th, with appropriate ceremonies, in which all Harlem societies will be asked to cooperate. Prominent military and official dignitaries will be honored guests on that occasion which is expected to be a red letter day in Harlem The construction is so simple that Colonel Little expects to be able to March his regiment into its new armory on February 17, 1922, just three years after the date when the 369th Infantry proudly paraded up Fifth avenue on its return from the Great War. The character of the ground is such that there will be no excavation. The first floor, will be on the street level will house the motor transport, the rifle range, the supply base, the heating and electric light plant, etc, while the drill floor proper will be about fifteen feet above the street. Ample seating arrangements will provide accommodation for many thousand people. When the plans are complete the details will be published in full. But the great fact is that the Glorious 15th Infantry has come into its own at last. It has been accepted by the Government of the United States as a regiment of the Second Line of National Defense, and the City of New York is already building a home for Harlem's soldiers.

The Staff Personnel.

Col. ARTHUR LITTLE—Has had twenty years service in the National Guard. Enlisted in 7th Regiment and passed through most of the non-commissioned grades. Was captain in 171st Infantry in the Spanish War and subsequently served on staff of 1st Brigode first as aide and later as inspector general with rank of major. Joined old 15th New York Infantry on April 13 1917, as captain. Commanded Co. F. and became regimental adjutant in July same year, serving in that capacity until April 8, 1918, when he was assigned to command of first battalion of 369th Infantry. Promoted to major during Champagne operations in July 1918. During Meuse-Argonne battle on September 29, 1918, he commanded the first battalion and captured town of Sechault in Champagne, which was the regimental objective. Was wounded by shell explosion during an important engagement at Cochet (Champagne' on September 12, 1918. Received the Legion of Honor and the croix re guerre with two palms, one gold star and one silver star, as well as the Conspicuous Service Cross of the tState of New York.

Lieut. Col. SETH B. MAC CLINTON—Entered the National Guard as private in 69th Regiment in 1894 and subsequently transferred to 2d Battery. Mustered out in 1897. Was one of the early graduates of Plattsburg and was a volunteer drill instructor in the first months of the old 15th. He was commissioned first lieutenant April 6 1917 and promoted to captain, Co. C 369th Infantry, during the Champagne battle on July 15, 1918. He commanded Co. C, which was the base company at capture of Sechault, September 29, 1918 and received croix de guerre for bravery on that occasion. Was assigned to 15th infantry, N. Y. G., as major from reserve list and soon promoted to lieutenant colonel and detailed as executive officer.

GEORG9 F. HINTON (attached).—Lieutenant colonel, Idaho National Guard and aide to the Governor, was first officer selected by Colonel Hayward to assist in organization of old 15th Infantry. Appointed lieutenant colonel and assigned to duty as executive officer July 8th, 1916. Accomplished entire adminstrative organization of the old regiment. Waived rank and accepted commission as captain and supply officer. Went overseas as commanding officer machine gun company, and became regimental adjutant, 369th Infantry April 8, 1918. Subsequently personnel adjutant, detached from regiment in October and served at Base Headquarters at Bordeaux. Decorated Officier de Academie by French Government.

Major SAMUEL SHETHAR—Served with 9th Regiment on Mexican Border and became first lieutenant, 15 New York Infantry, N. G., on May 1917. Went overseas with Co. A. a promoted to captain. Was regimental operations officer during all the combat experience of the 369th Infantry winning the distinguished service cross and the croix de guerre. Wide experienced as line and machine gun officer, as well as staff duty.

Captain NILS HENRY LARSON—Entered service as first lieutenant of Dental Corps and assigned to 15th New York Infantry, May 22, 1917. Served with regiment throughout its entire [illegible] secretary of the [illegible] speak on the 24th and there will be special music. Speakers for the remaining dates will be Dr. James E. Shepard of Durham, N. C.; Fred R. Moore, editor of The Age, and Miss Josephine Pinyon, general secretary of the Brooklyn Y. W. C. A. Admission is free and the public is cordially invited.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Col. Arthur Little Assumes Command of 15th Reg't, N. Y. G., Vice Schieffelin

New Regimental Head Has Had Long and Honorable Military Career-- Hinton Again With Regiment

Col Arthur Little, new commander of the 15th Regiment Infantry, New York Guard, named by Governor Nathan L. Miller to succeed Col. William J. Schieffelin, who goes by his own request to the Officers' Reserve List, has assumed the active duties of his new position. Under date of January 5th, he issued his first communication to the regiment, headed General Orders, No. 1, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS

15th REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. GUARD
2217 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

JANUARY 5, 1921.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 1.

1. The Governor of the State of New York, in compliance with the recommendations of the Commanding Generals, respectively, of the First Brigade and the Division, New York Guard, has honored me with the command of the 15th Regiment of Infantry, vice Colonel William Jay Schieffelin, assigned, at his own request, to the Officers' Reserve List.

It is a responsibility of importance, with possibilities for good and and for evil running in many directions and to greater lengths than are ordinarily associated in our minds with the fields of activity of a military organization.

It is an opportunity for work of staggering proportions.

I have accepted the responsibility and the opportunity as calls of duty.

Hereby, I assume command.

In so doing, I act in a spirit of solemn appreciation, but with eagerness and confidence in the future. Coupled with this sense of responsibility is a sense of pride and happiness in being a member, once more, of the regiment of glorious history and tradition, which I learned to love during my service with it covering the entire period of its war activities.

We have seen war. We have tasted of the intoxication of those public plaudits of the crowd, generously extended to returning fighting men of our overseas army. We enjoyed the thrill of those plaudits.

I pray God that our generation may never again be called upon to fight the battles of bloodshed.

If the call should come, I have no fear for the record to be made again by this regiment.

While we are keeping ourselves prepared for such a possible call, however, I desire to see this regiment take its place as one of the best institutions of the community for civic usefulness, and righteousness.

To make of the 15th Regiment of the future a splendid memorial to those comrades of ours of the Old Fifteenth, those brothers in arms who sleep today in France the long sleep of eternity! That must be our standard, our purpose, and our goal.

"Take up our quarrel with the foe
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch. Be yours to bear it high.
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies blow
In Flanders fields."

I have no illusions as to my own abilities of leadership. Single handed, I can do but little. I appeal for co-operation to the full membership of the regiment, and to the veterans. I invite the unselfish assistance of all good citizens, and particularly of those women and men of the community centres to which we must look and upon which we must depend for our membership and for our support, both sentimental and material.

Based upon the experience of my service, I shall endeavor to command this regiment in such a manner as mayjustify the support and assistance for which I ask.

I shall devote my most intelligent effort to the development of a regiment which must win recognition as a bulwark of strength to the law abiding interests of the community, as an institution of pride to the colored race.

(Siged) ARTHUR LITTLE, *Colonel.*

COLONEL ARTHUR LITTLE

Colonel Little, who in private life is associated with the publishing firm of J. J. Little & Ives of New York, and is president and a director of *Pearson's Magazine*, is a native New Yorker and has seen long and honorable service with the military forces of New York State. He was born in King street, New York City, and makes his present residence at the Republican Club.

HIS MILITARY CAREER

His military career began when he enlisted as a private in company I, 7th regiment, on October 10th, 1891. He was made a corporal on March 7th, 1895. Commissioned as captain and assigned to Company D, 171st regiment, June 3rd, 1898, but in December, 1899, he was transferred to company I, 71st regiment, with the rank of 1st lieutenant. December 28th, 1900, he was detailed as aide de camp, First Brigade, serving until February 20th, 1908, when he took up the duty of 1st lieutenant with the C. A. C. and served as aide de camp on staff of commanding general of the First Brigade from 1908 to 1910. He served as inspector general, 1910 to 1912, when he resigned and returned to private life.

In July, 1917, he reentered the military service, enlisting in the 7th regiment, after which he was soon commissioned as a captain and assigned to the famous Old 15th infantry, New York National Guard. He saw active service overseas with this regiment (369th infantry, A. E. F.) and was promoted to rank of major in France. In addition he was

(over)

New York.
Soldiers — 1921.
National Guard.

(From other Side)

decorated by the French government, received two American decorations, and was cited for gallantry in action a number of times. He was mustered out with the regiment, after its return to the United States, in February, 1919.

OTHER OFFICERS ASSIGNED

Lieut. Col George E. Hinton, R. L., and Major Seth B. MacClinton, R. L., have been ordered to active duty by Governor Miller and assigned to special duty with the 15th Infantry, the former as morale officer and the latter as executive officer. Both are veterans of the old 15th, N. Y. Infantry, with which they served overseas.

Lieut. Colonel Hinton was the original administrative organizer of the regiment, while in France served successively in command of the machine gun company, and as regimental adjutant and personnel adjutant, 369th United States Infantry, and was decorated *Officer d'Academie* by the French Government.

Major MacClinton commanded company C of the regiment throughout its entire combat service, receiving the croix de guerre for conspicuous bravery at the capture of Sechault, September 29, 1918.

Through the efforts of Lieut. Colonel Hinton the title of the 369th U. S. Infantry to four battle clasps to the Victory Medal has been confirmed by the Adjutant General of the Army. This is the highest number of battle clasps awarded any New York National Guard regiment, with the exception of the 165th U. S. Infantry (old 69th) of the Rainbow Division, which earned five clasps.

FIFTEENTH'S NEW COLONEL.

The announcement that one of the first official acts of Governor Miller was to commission Arthur W. Little as colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of the State Guard indicated a lively and promising interest in this military organization of the race. The new colonel is a publisher of New York City, being associated with a prominent publishing house and also with Pearson's Magazine. During the war Col. Little served as major with the old Fifteenth Regiment, which won fame as the 369th Infantry, A. E. F. He was decorated by the French Government and also received two American decorations.

His appointment as the commander of the new Fifteenth should add additional prestige to the regiment and stimulate the growth of its numbers to the full quota allowed by law. In view of the soldierly qualities he manifested in his career as major of the old Fifteenth and his broad and manly attitude on the race question, devoid of any suspicion of prejudice, he should make a splendid commander for this unit of the State Guard.

New York Age 1/15/21

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Soldiers – 1921.
National Guard.

Overseas Designations To Be Retained by War Veterans

15th N. Y. To Become 369th and Part of Federalized Army---Has Right To Wear Silver Citation Star On Sleeve.

Newspaper ~~[illegible]~~ 1921

The 15th Infantry, New York Guard, will succeed to all the war honors of the famous 369th Infantry (old 15th New York), according to the present plans of the War Department. The National Defense Act, as amended last June, provides that the numbers and designations of all National Guard units that served in the World War shall be preserved and perpetrated as far as practicable, and in pursuance of this policy the designations of several famous New York regiments have recently been changed.

The military establishment of the State of New York being provided with more infantry regiments than can be accommodated in the number of troops allotted to New York by the National Defense Act, it is understood that the War Department plans to revive the 93d Division, to which the 15th New York was assigned for war service in France. This division included the 8th Illinois regiment made up of units of colored troops from Ohio, District of Columbia and other points, but as the several regiments were taken over by the French army and won fame as French shock troops, the 93d Dvision never funetioned in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Under this plan the 15th New York will again become the 369th. Infantry, the designation under which it gained undying fame, the number under which all its combat service was passed and the title under which it will always be gratefully and fondly remembered by the French. The passing of the 15th will doubtless bring regrets to many in Harlem who know the regiment best under that number, but the great honor of being the accredited successor of the famous war regiment will more than compensate for the loss of the familiar apnellation.

The first material benefit that will accrue to the 369th Infantry will be its recognition and federalization by the War Department, by which it will be accorded official status as a National Guard unit of the Army of the United States. Under this federalization every member of the regiment who attends a specified percentage of drills and formations will receive pay from the United States. The right to this pay only comes after a regiment has been recognized by the War Department, and it will be a valuable asset of membership in Harlem's crack military organization.

As the 369th Infantry the regiment will have the right to have the names of its battles embroidered upon the streamers of its colors and the name of the battle for it was cited in orders carried upon its regimental flag. In addition, the regiment will eventually be granted the honor of wearing upon the uniform, the sleeves of the coat a silver star to distinguish its soldiers as members of an organization that was cited in order for bravery in action. It is understood that no other New York regiment will wear the citation star, which will make the men of the 369th conspicuous wherever they go. Every member of the regiment will be entitled to wear this silver star when the War Department grants it to the 369th for its French citation, irrespective of whether he served in France or not.

It is understood that the 8th Illinois will also be given federal recognition and again assigned to the 93d Division. The two regiments will be brigaded together for war service and combined maneuvres as in the 185th Brigade.

New York

City's Finest Armory for "New York's Hell Fighters"

Colored Regiment Which Distinguished Itself to Have New Home in Its Own Neighborhood in Harlem.

N. Y. C. MAIL
JUNE 29, 1921

By I. K. RUSSELL.

Because the colored troops from Harlem and Brooklyn who became famous overseas as "New York's Hell Fighters" face now either the predicament of being mustered out of the state service or else provided with a modern regimental home these soldiers are soon to have one of the finest armories the city can boast.

The armory will be located in the section of Harlem where colored folk mostly rendezvous, and it will be more than a mere military drill home for those who enter the service of the state and of Uncle Sam.

It will be a "social center" for the colored community, to which the families of colored soldiers can come for medical and legal advice and to which they can come for dances and parties and to see their soldier boys participating in band concerts and military reviews.

The plan to give the men of the Fifteenth an armory has been worked out in direct recognition of the splendid record of this regiment overseas. It was considered by Mayor Hylan, Comptroller Craig, President La Guardia of the Board of Aldermen and other members of the sinking fund commission that it would be a shame to dissipate the good name of the Fifteenth by allowing its membership to become lost in general demobilization plans.

MONEY VOTED FOR SITE

The sinking fund commission has voted the money for an armory site. A majority of members have informed those in charge of building plans that they will vote the money for the armory's erection as soon as the site is purchased and made ready for actual construction.

And then Harlem life in the district north of 128th street will take on a new aspect. It will be linked in with the life of the whole city in those matters having to do with the common patriotism all citizens owe the government, regardless of color lines.

Also it will be linked in with other social life, in that the finest band the war developed will have a home in which they can "jazz up" their jazzy instruments to perfection. The colored soldier, too, will be on the same basis as all others in the matter of a home for his regimental activities, so that he can perfect himself for the same fine showing on parade that the best of the guard regiments make.

DEPENABLE IN FIGHT

For there has been no point since the record of the Fifteenth overseas as to the dependability of the colored trooper in a fight. The Fifteenth in France duplicated in every way the fine record of the Ninth Cavalry in the Philippines.

For ne thing, the regimental flag that will take its place in the colors stand will have tacked to the flagstaff the Croix de Guerre of the French army. It is the only American regiment ever to be decorated as a whole with the Croix de Guerre.

For that matter, it was the only American regiment to go to France and to drop down into the midst of the "hell fire" of the worst of the German offensives as a unit all by itself.

NOT BRIGADED WITH OTHERS

It was not brigaded and divisioned with any other American troops and it was the only regiment to get overseas with the New York designation still clinging to it. It was sent as a lone unit, known as the "Fifteenth New York." It was immediately lent to the French. Then it received those trustful words from the French commander whereby the best was brought out of every soldier in the French lines.

"You know our plan" were the inspiring words of the regiment's supreme commander; "they are to fight until the boche line is broken, and to do it you must kill, kill, kill and then kill some more."

The orders of the French were not those coldly formed ones American field commanders so much affected. They were rather slogans and spiritual guides to battle such as the famous one "They shall not pass."

Connected with these colored troopers are some of the most able officers of the National Guard. I found Col. Arthur Little appealing earnestly to the members of the sinking fund commission for armory funds so that this regiment might live on and be a permanent part of the city's life.

In private life Col. Little was head of a publishing company. With him were soldiers of proved mettle such as Lieut.-Col. Hinton, Capt. Lawrence Meehan, Capt. Oscar H. Baker, Capt. N. H. Larsen and Harry Pelham Robbins.

ASKED FOR HIS REASON

"Why are you going up into the colored section and devoting your energies to building up such an enterprise as this?" I asked Col. Little. I knew him mostly from the public notice of his being wounded in France.

"Why?" he replied, "why did the colored boys of our town turn out as such efficient 'hell fighters' that they lost 385 killed in action and 1,246 wounded, but for all that never yielded

OVERSEAS RECORD WON ARMORY FOR REGIMENT

New York's Fifteenth Infantry (colored) is to have a fine new armory in Harlem. These points in the regiment's overseas record won it for them:

1. The regiment lost 383 killed, 1,246 wounded, but did not lose a foot of front or a single prisoner.

2. It received 184 individual decorations from the French, and was the only American regiment to receive the Croix de Guerre as a regimental decoration.

3. It developed the finest jazz band in the A. E. F.

4. After taking Sechault by assault, without artillery assistance, Gen. Lebouc, French commander, selected it for the honor of being first of all allied troops to take a position on the Rhine.

5. The regiment was the only American unit to carry to France its state name. It went over as the "Fifteenth New York," and was absorbed into the French army, using French helmets, food, eating dishes and strategic code, both for assault and defense.

6. After returning it kept up its splendid morale until civic leaders saw it must have a home to prevent its spirit being dissipated in the general post-war demobilizations. Col. Arthur Little prepared its case for an armory, which was accepted by Mayor Hylan, Comptroller Craig, President La Guardia and other members of the Sinking Fund Commission.

15th Regiment Leader Who Promoted Armory

Col. Arthur Little.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

(From Over)

an inch on their front or had a single man taken prisoner?

"If the French government found them good enough to give 184 individual decorations and then to decorate the regiment as a whole, can't Father Knickerbocker find them good enough to give a permanent home and work to do in the city's life that will keep them prepared at all times?"

The sinking fund commissioners seemed to have no difficulty accepting Col. Little's arguments, especially when he added the final one that the French though enough of the regiment to send it on ahead of the "zero hour" for occupying the banks of the Rhine, so that it was the first of all the allied units to fly any allied flag along this famous German river.

OTHER ASPECTS OF QUESTION

And then Col. Little turned to other aspects of the armory question. There were 300,000 negroes in New York. Must they always be greeted only with taunts and movements to keep them submerged and harried? He thought better leadership than that was called for. And he had brought together the right group of officers of the Old Fifteenth to supply this leadership.

"Why leave the leadership to the Bolsheviks, who never sleep?" suggested the Fifteenth's commanding officer. He then told of the dormitory feature of his proposed armory, its regimental mess hall, its store, laundry, tailor shop, shoe repair shop—all to be operated for the benefit of regimental members on the co-operative plan.

Altogether the proposal for this armory and civic center seemed, in the rehearsal of it, to be one of those splendid examples of disinterested citizenship of which the world about us can never hear too much.

War Department Provides For Federalization of 15th Reg't

Authorized Allotment of National Guard to New York Increased by Addition of One Regiment of Infantry

New York Age 7/2/21

The future of the 15th Infantry as a National Guard unit is assured by a recent decision of the Secretary of War, and the organization is now in line for Federal recognition under the new tables of organization adopted for the regular army and the national guard. When these formalities have been completed the regiment will take its place in the second line of defense as an independent organization not attached to any division, and will be known as the 369th Infantry, the designation under which it won undying fame as a combat unit in France.

In April last Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Guard, in an official communication to the Adjutant General, "recommended that authority be requested for a separate allotment which would permit the present 15th Infantry (colored', New York Guard, to be offered for federal recognition as a combat unit, to be designated 369th Infantry for inclusion in the 93rd Division, when such division may be later organized for emergency. It is understood that the designation, 93d Division, has been reserved for such purpose.

Process of Reorganization.

"The 15th Infantry, N. Y. Guard, now in process of reorganization under competent and experienced officers, whose service in the World War was with this same command (369th Infantry), is believed to have great possibilities for the attainment of efficiency as a dependable combat unit.

"Its home station is in the centre of a populous colored neighborhood. The last inspection of the command showed it to be in good condition, with an active well disciplined personnel, having excellent morale. Steps have been initiated by city officials to build a new armory for the organization and other actions have already been taken for the betterment of conditions in relation to admniistration supply and welfare of the present command."

War Department Reply

Headquarters, New York Division, are in receipt of a communication from the Militia Bureau, War Department, which states:

"In compliance with the request of the New York authorities in letter of April 15, 1921, the Secretary of War has directed the Militia Bureau to authorize the final allotment of National Guard to the State of New York to be increased by the addition of one regiment of Infantry (colored). The Secretary of War has advised the Militia Bureau that this regiment will not be considered available for assignment to the 27th or 44th Divisions which have already been assigned to the 2d Corps Area."

This means that the glorious war record and the present splendid condition of the regiment have won for it a permanent place in the army of the United States as a National Guard regiment. It will be administered as an independent command in time of peace and in the event of war it would be assigned to the 93d Division, composed of colored National Guard troops from all sections of the country. In such case the 369th would be brigaded with the 8th Illinois (370th Infantry of the World War).

With the new armory asured and the final status of the regiment determined there seems to be no reason why the 15th should not be recuited to full strength by the fall and prepared for Federal recognition.

Plan 15th Reg't Armory as Harlem Community Center

New York Age 5/21/21

Colonel Little Would Have Headquarters Serve as Club House, Hotel and Store for Members and Their Families

Colonel Arthur Little plans to make he armory of the 15th Infantry, N. Y., a community center for Harlem. If his plans mature there is every possibility that his example will be followed by other National Guard Units of the city.

At present the 15th Regiment has no armory. Colonel Little said that he did not need an armory of the old type. He hopes his command will occupy the upper floors of a building to be erected at 147th and 148th streets, between Seventh and Lenox avenues. His plea for an easement to build his armory over the space which will be taken up by car barns has already been passed by the armory board.

This armory is to be equipped with all modern adjuncts to military service. The value of the armory and membership in the regiment lies, however, in the benefits accruing, not only to the enrolled soldier, but to his family.

Colonel Little intends to use the armory floor as a recreation playground for the mothers, wives and children of the guardsmen. He wants dormitories with 600 bunks, and a cafeteria, where men can get bed and board for a small

A cooperative store will be part of the plan. Enlistment in the regiment will entitle the soldier and his family to purchase foodstuffs at the armory for less than ordinary prices. A community laundry will be established there. Women, relatives of the soldiers, may find employment there, and others may bring their linen to be washed at reduced rates.

There will be a gymnasium, and bathing arrangements for men and women. There will be dances and various forms of social gatherings.

A clinic will be established where the soldiers and their families may receive treatment at reduced cost.

All these privileges are dependent on membership in the 15th Regiment and attendance at a prescribed number of drills.

Colonel Little said that he felt sure that the other National Guard units in the city would follow the lead of the 15th when the Negroes proved that the armory could be made a center for the furtherance of military, social and domestic advancement.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

SOLDIERS

Continues on Reel 15